The Oldest, Largest and Best Advertising Medium in Oneida County.

THE NEW NORTH.

The Most Widely Circulated Paper Published in Northern Wis.

VOLUME 23, NO. 38 RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1904 TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

Nothing Like It!

No, nothing like low prices on good goods to draw a crowd of buyers. Last week month was a blimmer for trade and this week month seems to have no let-up.

We are still offering extremely low prices on all our merchandise, and to make it an advantage to you our stock is full of the very best and most desirable goods for this season of the year.

DON'T buy a cloak or a boa until you see what we have got.
DON'T buy a pair of shoes until you look ours over.
DON'T buy your overshoes until you see what we have and what you can save by buying from us.

WE ARE AFTER YOUR TRADE.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Sponges, Syringes, Soaps, Combs and Brushes,

RFUMERY, FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED.

F. E. KRETLOW, Pharmacist.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING GOODS

Whether you are in quest of a 40 lB. Muscallonge or the gamy Black Bass, or Specked Trout we can supply you with just the tackle you need. Rods, Reels, Hooks, Flies, it matters not what, we can fit you out. Just bear in mind too, that we carry the largest and best line of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, LUMBER WAGONS AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY

Anderle & Hinman

Christmas Goods

Our stock of Christmas Goods is now complete. Fancy Toilet Sets, Leather Goods Albums, Perfumery Sets, Fancy Stationery and other articles too numerous to mention, suitable for Christmas gifts.

Before making your purchases we invite your inspection of our stock.

Anderle & Hinman

28 SO. BROWN STREET

J. R. McDONALD,

Boot and Shoe Repairing.

Rubber Heels and Soles Applied.

WORK GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY

Driving and Cruising Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

Opposite Fuller House, Stevens Street Rhinelander, Wis.

LAW, REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE.

The above lines are covered at the agency of

PAUL BROWNE

WILL SERVE FOUR YEARS

Hugo Donnerstag, who killed his Father, Found Guilty of Third Degree Manslaughter—Notable Trial Ends Saturday Night

The trial of Hugo Donnerstag, charged with the killing of his father held here last week, before Judge Parish, came to an end at nine o'clock Saturday evening, when the jury brought in a verdict of "manslaughter in the third degree." The penalty is from one to four years in the state prison at Waupun, and the Judge gave the man the maximum sentence. It required over three hours for the jury to decide upon a verdict, several of the men being in favor of murder in the second degree. The defendent was represented by Attorney A. W. Shelton and the State by District Attorney S. S. Miller.

The circumstances surrounding the affair are no doubt familiar to nearly all our readers. The Donnerstag family reside near Manson Siding, a few miles west of here on the "Soo" road. On Sept. 22 last Hugo Donnerstag, aged twenty-three years, shot and killed his father. After the tragedy the youngman's sisters notified the authorities here that their father had committed suicide. The evidence, however, showed that he had been shot and killed by his son. Hugo swore that he got into a row with his father while at work in the field, over family affairs, and the elder man being of a quarrelsome nature refused to let the matter drop.

He later approached Hugo with an iron bar in his hand which, the young man believed to be a gun; whereupon he raised his rifle and shot the old man twice. One shot took effect in the region of the heart, while the other evidently plowed its way through the top of the head—as the nature of the wound would indicate. Hugo swore that the act was committed in self defense. He hid in the woods soon after killing and his capture was not affect by the authorities until a few days later. Throughout the whole trial the young man appeared unconcerned, as though little realizing the seriousness of his crime. When approached that night in his cell by the sheriff, after the return of the jury, he was found sleeping peacefully. During the three days of the trial his mother, sisters and brothers, some of whom were numbered among the witnesses, appeared in the court room.

Donnerstag was taken to Waupun to commence his prison career, Monday night.

ESCAPED.

As we are about to go to press we learn that Hugo Donnerstag, sentenced to four years' imprisonment at Waupun, escaped from the officers who took him in charge at Oshkosh. Donnerstag and the officers were at the depot in Oshkosh, and as a train pulled out, Donnerstag jumped on, leaving the officers on the depot platform. The train was stopped at Van Dyne but he was not on it when searched. He is still at large.

TO SHOPPERS.

A large number of Rhinelander business houses advertise with us this week. There are a number of new ones, while others are old and regular advertisers in the paper. A number are offering holiday goods and bargains. In making your purchases either for Christmas presents or daily needs, look these houses up. To out of town readers of the New North, we wish to state that nearly all of our advertisers offering special time inducements or bargains, make allowance for delays in mails or in receiving the paper, and that you will be given the same opportunities when ordering by mail as you would if a resident of the city.

LOGGING NEAR MANSON.

Langley & Alderson, Wisconsin's well known logging firm, have started a new camp near Manson, a few miles west from this city on the "Soo" road, where they have taken a contract to log 10,000,000 feet of timber for the Merrill Lumber Co. The logs will be decked so as to allow shipment in the spring, by rail to Merrill. In order to complete operations at this point during the winter, the firm will necessarily be obliged to maintain a large crew of men.

CLARK LOOSES MATCH.

A wrestling match at Prentice the other night between H. R. Blomberg and Billy Clark, formerly of this city, was won by the former. The match was "catch as catch can" with Editor E. R. Barager of the Prentice News as referee. Blomberg won the first fall in six minutes. The second fall was won by Clark in seven and one-half minutes. The third and deciding fall was won by the Prentice giant in four minutes. At one time Clark was a well known wrestler but is now said to be too old for the game.

For a nice clean smoke, get a "Pride of Rhinelander."

DEATH OF GEORGE CLAYTON.

George Clayton, who for several years was numbered among Northern Wisconsin's prominent lumbermen, operating in this city and in Wausau, died last Tuesday at his home in Oshkosh. The gentleman's death was due to injuries sustained from falling on an icy walk, the day previous.

Mr. Clayton was forty-nine years of age, and since leaving this city our years ago, has made Oshkosh, his residence, leading a retired life.

About a year or so ago he visited the Western states where it is said that he invested heavily in timber lands. Deceased belonged to the Masonic order and was a thirty second degree member of that organization. His wife, Mrs. Glunah Clayton survives him.

The funeral was held Thursday afternoon at two o'clock at his residence in Oshkosh, under the direction of the Masonic order.

In Rhinelander, where Mr. Clayton was familiarly known to nearly all our people, his death is keenly felt and the sympathy of many friends is extended to his bereaved family.

FOR NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

At a meeting of the city council held Tuesday evening the question of a new high school building was brought up by Mayor Stapleton and was discussed by the aldermen. The prevailing opinion seemed to be that a new building was needed. Mr. E. O. Brown, a member of the school board, appeared before the council and discoursed at some length in regard to the matter. Mr. Brown stated that Rhinelander was a growing city, and as the recent burning of the Curran school had left the city without sufficient room in buildings to accomodate the number of pupils and considering the fact that it would be necessary to erect another school building at once, suggested that the city build a new high school and use the present high school building for a ward school. He favored the expenditure of a sufficient amount to meet the requirements for some years.

A. D. Sutton, city treasurer, followed Mr. Brown giving some statistics in regard to probable cost etc. Alderman C. F. Barnes, chairman of committee on city buildings, favored the erection of a large enough building so that additions would not be necessary at once. Alderman Jno. Swedberg, made some remarks in favor of a more central location for a building than the Curran site. Alderman Gilligan disagreeing with him. A committee of three was appointed by the Mayor to act in conjunction with school board to make preliminary arrangements. Committee consists of Alderman Frank Divers, Chas. W. H. Gilligan and Chas. Crofoot. An additional levy of $5000 was authorized to be placed in this year's tax roll.

HIS SKULL FRACTURED.

While loading scrap iron for shipment to Chicago, near the paper mill, Friday, Robert Rhinehart, a young man whose home is in Manawa, was struck on the forehead by a huge piece of the metal, fracturing his skull. The lad was removed at once to the hospital and his injury attended to by Dr. S. R. Stone. The surgeon found the fracture a serious one, several small pieces of the skull having penetrated the brain. That the injury did not result in his death is a miracle. It was several hours after the accident before Rhinehart regained his senses. The boy cannot account for the mishap, as in throwing the metal on to the car the workmen used great care. He has no idea that the iron was thrown at him intentionally, as rumors during the week would lead one to believe.

At present he is doing nicely and his complete recovery looked for within a few weeks.

HIGH BOWLING SCORES.

Interest in bowling at the Richer alleys continues to run high and present indications are that the sport will be in popular favor throughout the entire winter. Notable scores made during the week are as follows:

John Richer	257
Orrine McCarthy	248
Wm. Morgan	228
Thomas Woods	237
J. White	26

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR LOGGERS.

Indications are that the loggers will have a successful winter. The present cold weather is freezing the swamps in good shape. Last winter the snow came before cold weather set in and the result was that a great deal of trouble was experienced all last winter on swampy and low lands. The swamps this year are all well frozen and the work of skidding logs is progressing very nicely.

BEAR SHOT IN COUNTY.

Wm. Cushman came down from Gagen yesterday bringing a fine deer and a large black bear, also, which he shot from the shanty window a few nights ago. He expects to get the bear's three companions during the winter.—New London Press.

A NEW OPERA HOUSE

An Up-to-Date Ground Floor Play House Among The Possibilities For Rhinelander

Will T. Seeger of Ashland, was in the city Thursday. He has a plan in view whereby Rhinelander may in a few months have a splendid, new ground floor theatre.

Mr. Seeger is the manager of the Grand Opera in this city, also manager of play houses in Ashland, Ironwood, Bessemer and Merrill, and needs no introduction to Rhinelander people.

In a short time Mr. Seeger will be in the city to talk over his plans with business men and others who may be interested. Notice of which will be given in the NEW NORTH previously. He wishes to call a meeting of interested citizens, talk the matter over and organize a new Opera House Company. A modern ground floor theatre, with large stage capable of handling the best attractions, with a seating capacity of not less than 800, with modern inclining opera chairs on first floor and balcony, ladies' and gentlemen's waiting rooms, fire exits, etc., can be put up for less than $20,000 according to Mr. Seeger's figures. He will solicit the sale of $7000 capital stock at $100 per share, and sell opening of theatre tickets for first ten attractions at one dollar each, the theatre company agreeing to show only first class attractions.

Theatres at Green Bay, Wausau and other Wisconsin cities have been erected on this same plan. A theatre built on this plan would be owned by Rhinelander people. Mr. Seeger, recognizing Rhinelander as one of the best show cities in the state, and not being able to secure the class of attractions he desires in the present house on account of lack of room, etc., will devote his time and money in pushing this enterprise, only asking in return that the Opera House Company give him the preference in securing the management of the house for two years.

This city needs a modern play house. We are lacking in this one respect. Now that we have an opportunity to benefit the city at very little expense to any one individual, let's unite and push it along. The writer has talked with several business men regarding the proposition, and they are unanimous in favoring it.

DOWN THE LADDER.

Ten years ago Joseph Mulhattan was one of the most prosperous and successful traveling salesman in the country. He received a salary of $15,000 a year with an expense account almost as large.

Today he sits in a squalid cell in the San Francisco police station answering to the charge of stealing an overcoat.

Ten years ago this man set the styles. He was somewhat of Beau Brummel and his "glad clothes" were up to date. When on the road he lived like a prince. No parlor car or high priced hotel was too good for him.

Today he is clothed in noisome rags. He is a physical wreck. Bloated, bleary-eyed, nerve shattered and dirty, he sits on his bench and is scarcely able to tell his name.

Ten years ago Joseph Mulhattan was the best raconteur in the country. His stories—the invention of an ingenius mind and ready wit—were printed in all the newspapers, and some of them are still going the rounds of the press. He was proud of the title, "Biggest liar on earth." His stories set the whole country laughing.

In a few weeks at best Joe Mulhattan will die. And some dissecting student may take that skull in his hands and say, "Alas, poor Yorick."

What brought about the change in Mulhattan? Whisky. He was a type of the "good fellow." To be this sort of a good fellow, you must d as the other fellows do, if not mo so. Mulhattan went the limit. I was the life of every party. Generou to a fault, he never turned down friend—and he had a lot of frien those days. He has no friends nor He is unable to get bonds to kee himself out of jail.

He is the old story of trying t conquer booze.

To keep up his end in the drinki bouts he swilled the stuff. It got his nerves and jangled them. Th it tackled his stomach and ate o the linings.

As the whisky was going in, h wits went out. He began to forg the point of a story and mumbled His sprees interfered with his bu ness. His friends began to say th Joe's pace was too rapid. Then lost his $15,000 position. He cou not make good. Engagin at a lo salary, he tried to quit drinking a to redeem himself. He took the cu But he was too far gone. Joe w "all in." He became a nuisanc Then he was a tramp who frequent ed back alleys and cheap saloons.

Joseph Mulhattan, the Sybarit became a common bum.

It is not worth while to morali over this man's career. The mor runs all through the brief story his debauchery.

Booze will bunko the smarte man alive.—Milwaukee Journal.

There is a lay sermon in the abo that all men should study and ta to heart as their needs may requir If whisky is a good servant it is mighty bad master, and every ma would do well to never let it get th mastery of him.

Another lot of next to cut gla just received at the Racket Store.

SHOULD HE BE RETURNED?

Is Senator Quarles entitled to re-election? From his record in Congress during six years, from his interests in the affairs of the people I can say "Yes," and if he had only been right since last May, since Congress adjourned, there would have been no question but that he ought to have been returned.

In May he attended the Republican State Convention in Madison. While he did not advise the bolters convention to organize in the Opera House he followed delegates there, addressed the convention, and accepted an election as delegate to the National Convention. It is well-known how the National committee seated the delegates of the Opera House Convention, simply by throwing out the delegates elected by the regularly called Republican convention held in the gymnasium. It is not necessary to particularize in these matters. Enough of that has been done and now we are looking at results.

The bolters carried their case to the supreme court and were routed. This ought to have been sufficient. Then when the LaFollette ticket was declared regular or given the position on the ballot as the regular ticket, it was high time for Republicans to subside and get in line or keep still. Mr. Cook, the nominee for governor on the bolters' ticket, promptly and properly withdrew and former Governor Schofield was substituted, only as a means of protest to the regular ticket and to keep some Republicans from voting for Governor LaFollette.

What was Senator Quarles' course, after the decision of the supreme court? Did he as an attorney accept that decision as he must in other cases? By no means. He simply went on with the bolters and while he did not openly advocate the election of Peck, perhaps, he did what he could to defeat Governor LaFollette.

Under such circumstances can any fair minded member of the legislature, who was elected on the same platform of principles as those adopted at the regular Republican convention, vote for Senator Quarles for re-election? If he can it would present the strangest phase of politics the public has ever witnessed; viz: to endorse a platform and vote for its principles, and at the same time to vote to return a man to the Senate who did all he could to defeat the state officers who stood squarely on that platform.

It pains me to say it, but as a Republican who has voted the ticket since he reached his majority, I cannot see that Senator Quarles is entitled to re-election. If he sought to help a democrat to the office of governor, let him go to that party for support.

TRAINS CHANGE TIME.

A slight change has been made this week in the time of the arrival and departure of Northwestern passenger trains number 5 and 14. No. 5 from the south, which hereto'ore has been arriving in this city at 11:22 p. m., now arrives at 11:40, eighteen minutes later, while No. 14 south bound will leave here at 5:40 a. m., instead of at 5:55 as in the past.

NEW POOR COMMISSIONER.

At the regular meeting of the Oneida county board conducted in this city last week, Rev. D. O. Deitzman of the Free Methodist church was elected county poor commissioner in place of Ever Iverson, who has served in that capacity for the past three years. Rev. Deitzman will begin his duties the first of the year. Mr Iverson has not as yet made any plans for the future.

The returns from Oats, Barley and other grains as well as cattle and horses, add considerably to this.

Secure a Free Homestead at once, or purchase from some reliable dealer while lands are selling at present low prices.

Apply for information to SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Canada, or to CHAS PILLING, Clifford Bk., Grand Forks, N. Dakota; J. M. MACLEAN, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota; E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn. Authorized Government Agents.

Please say where you saw this advertisement.

Strawberry and Vegetable Dealers

The Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have recently issued a publication known as Circular No. 12, in which is described the

best territory in this country

for the growing of early strawberries and early vegetables. Every dealer in such products should address a postal card to the undersigned at Dubuque, Iowa, requesting a copy of "Circular No. 12."

J. F. MERRY, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune Building, New York.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

A. N. K.—G 2031

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

THE STORY TELLER

An Everyday Romance

By FRANCES GILLESPIE.

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

THE day was cold, blustering, rainy—just the kind of a spring day that poets never mention and still the kind most in evidence; and it was Monday, too.

Amanda stood looking out of her small back window across the neighboring roofs. It must be confessed that the sight was not altogether cheerful. It seemed to Amanda that the gray sky was pressing heavily down on the chimney tops and Amanda wondered to herself how long the old black chimneys would be able to hold out.

Amanda's under lip was caught determinedly between her teeth; she was telling herself for the fourth time that morning that she wasn't going to let the rain affect her spirits; no, indeed! Then, suddenly, such are the uncertainties of human nature, Amanda's eyes filled with lonely tears, and one or two of them made their way unmolested down her poor faded little face. However, she wiped the tears away with an impatient hand, and fastened on her hat with trembling fingers.

Amanda taught the primary class in one of the big schools in the poorer part of the city. She had not made many friends since her arrival, and her life, always lonely, had of late become almost untearable. She often tried to tell herself how thankful she was that she had been born a free American, instead of

"THAT'S ALL RIGHT."

an African princess, or to some other equally heathen position. Then the long white road of her life would stretch out before her, and her heart would grow faint within her as she thought of the weary days she must spend teaching her dirty little charges in the dingy schoolroom.

Having progressed as far as the front steps of her boarding house, Amanda found that the rain was coming down in earnest, so she began to struggle with the patent spring on her umbrella. This spring was a new invention which effectually prevented one from raising one's umbrella when the rain came down suddenly, and made it equally impossible for one to lower one's umbrella when the shower was passed. Amanda glared at the offending umbrella and shook it wrathfully, but all to no avail. Finally she gave up in despair. "I hate to spoil my crimps," she murmured, ruefully. "I ought not to say it, but they were beautiful this morning, and it took me most an hour to do them."

It was assuredly a shame to spoil their rigid perfection, but duty was stern, and her voice more insistent than vanity's; so Miss Amanda went briskly up the street in the rain to board the car.

As she stepped timidly up on the platform, her crimps shedding little streams of water in her eyes, her hat a sodden wreck, her umbrella the driest part of her outfit, she encountered the frank and friendly regard of a pair of brown eyes. Miss Amanda blushed and then paled as she thought of the unlovely state of her crimps. She was in a tremendous flutter when she finally found a seat and deposited her damp bundle of lunch beside her. Opening her green reticule, she peered into its capacious depths in search of a dime; then she thrust in her hand, and finally the offending bag was turned upside down, disclosing to view a key, a clean handkerchief, a tiny comb and numerous other objects dear to the heart of maiden ladies, but no dime. Miss Amanda put her hand to her cheek in a frenzied sort of fashion and looked appealingly up at the brown-eyed conductor. "It seems," she said, bravely, "it seems that I have forgotten my fare."

And then, wonder of wonders, the brown eyes smiled, and the owner thereof said, heartily: "That's all right; I'll see you again."

By this time Miss Amanda was quite beyond speech. She opened her mouth, gasped desperately, made a futile effort to stammer her thanks, then, observing that the cold attention of her fellow passengers was becoming centered on her offending head, she retired precipitately behind her record reader and sat in silent agony until time for her to transfer.

But once more in the street, what a different Miss Amanda! She walked with a sprightly, kittenish movement and patted her damp crimps with a reassuring hand.

"He said he would see me again some morning," she whispered, hugging the green reticule ecstatically. "What an intellectual forehead he has." And Miss Amanda herewith gave herself up to pleasant reflections, so that her cheeks had blossomed into an attractive pink by the time she reached her schoolroom.

After that it was not always by accident that Miss Amanda boarded a certain car, although she always told herself that she was greatly surprised to see "her conductor" as she fondly called him. He was No. 72, so his cap said, and it seemed to Miss Amanda that she worked better through the day if she encountered his pleasant, smiling glance in the morning.

He always smiled at her now and tipped his hat. Miss Amanda drew her own conclusions. She had made some modest changes in her person, too; her appearance was made girlish; her little bunches of curls on either side of her face had given place to a pompadour of generous dimensions, and her hat was draped with many veils which shrouded her chaste countenance in becoming obscurity.

Her evenings were spent reading a large paper-back book entitled "The art of beautifying the person." When bed time came Amanda rolled her hair into countless little curl papers, which looked like a flock of small white birds on her head, and massaged her face diligently with a wonderful paste in a pink box which set forth on its lid that it cured all facial blemishes in one night. Amanda, strong in hope and faith, went to bed each night convinced that the next morning would see the desired transformation effected.

Her days did not seem long now; they were full of life and color, the nights were hours of happy dreams, dreams in which No. 72 rescued her from wrecks at the risk of his life; dreams in which she saw him draw her tenderly to his blue shoulder and heard him whisper: "Dear, I love you."

And so the days passed on, and Amanda's imagination, never at rest, added picturesque details to her idyl.

She had already decided that she would let him call as soon as he asked to, and she had, after much serious deliberation, decided upon what she should wear on the momentous occasion.

One bright Sunday Amanda went to walk in the park. The park was at its best, green was beginning to show in the grass and the squirrels chattered noisily in the trees.

Amanda's heart was full of an unreasoning joy, her eyes filled with happy tears. "Everything is so beautiful, so beautiful," she murmured softly to herself.

Coming down the path was a happy family party; two boys, evidently twins, toddling with delightfully uncertain dignity, then the mother and father, the latter proudly pushing a go-cart which was filled to its utmost with two more fat, beribboned babies.

Amanda blessed the group benevolently in the fullness of her heart, and stopped to talk to the advance guard, when, looking up, she encountered the same pair of brown eyes that she had seen for the first time on that rainy Monday; the same pair of eyes that had lived in her dreams ever since.

Amanda bent her head silently.

When she raised it again the lines of pain around her mouth were deep, but her eyes were brave and smiling. It had only meant that hope had died within her heart in that one brief instant, that the brightness had died out of the sky and the green had gone out of the grass, but she nodded brightly to the innocent cause of all her trouble. Then she turned blindly and made her way back to her fourth-story room.

That night the pink box was tenderly consigned to the fire, and the army of curl papers deposited carefully in the waste basket.

And Miss Amanda, on her knees, prayed, tremulously: "Turn away mine eyes from vanity, O Lord! and quicken Thou me in Thy way."

A Winter S

CO

Every man needs o
He wants them to
and he also expects
This can be secured

A. C. DANI

28 Brown Street,

An Attraction.

Mistress—Goodness, Mary! What's that you've got on?

Maid (with becoming pride)—That's a picshure 'a, mum.

Mistress—But, Mary, it isn't suitable. Why, I wouldn't think of wearing such a thing.

Maid (simpering)—I dessay not, mum. You're got to be parsable good-lookin' to carry it off, as it were.—Ally Sloper.

Carelessness.

"Don't you think it will look a little careless if we put the price of coal any higher?" said one baron.

"What do you mean?" asked the other.

"It will make some of the members of the combine suspect that we haven't been realizing the top-notch possibilities of profit heretofore."—Washington Star.

Exit in Sight.

"Young Spender's father died last week, and left him rolling in wealth."

"Well, he has a lot of friends who will help him roll out of it."—Cincinnati Comercial Tribune.

Awful Death Follows Theft.

Prince Koyatulla, of Afghanistan, recently lost a sword belt, which was found in the possession of two of his servants. They were blown from the mouth of a cannon.

A German missionary travels through his native land holding religious services in a canal-boat in order that he may carry the gospel to those who can be reached in no other way.

Discussion of Winter Fashions

NOTABLE among fashionable colors this season is the real orange shade—very effective when used sparingly, such as to face in lapels or border a vest edge—or a petticoat of orange silk looks well with a brown or black gown.

Orange shades will take the place of emerald green for day wear, while for evening use pink will lead, and next to this, black—for black evening gowns are considered very smart even if worn entirely black, or relieved with a dash of color, such as blue, pink, white, or orange.

Walking dresses are made with a short skirt, and bolero basque coat in sacque style, or the new fitted back coat; and la mode is so lenient, that

A WALKING GOWN.
(Made of Cloth and Trimmed with Bands of Silk of the Same Color.)

the time is now here when one can really wear what becomes one.

If you desire to dress in a plain and unobtrusive style you can do so—or if you wish to dress in the latest fashion, there are the lovely Directoire and Louis creations; while as to the "happy medium" styles, never has fashion been so generous. A word, however: do not wear the Directoire styles unless you are moderately tall and slim—as slimness is essential for this style of dress.

There is absolutely no season of the year, nor time of the day, when blouses are not admissible—indeed, blouses are worn as much as ever—and a very welcome addition they are to one's wardrobe.

For morning use there are no end of pretty blouses in flannel, with and without yokes—box-pleated, tucked, insertioned, and made more or less fussy as fancy may dictate, and embroidered and embellished as time and taste may allow. Some of the new flannels and such-like fabrics, including Viyella, are manufactured in such delightful colorings and designs as to find favor for afternoon wear—and with a broad yoke of Yak, or other coarse lace, they are quite stylish-looking. For more dressy wear, nothing seems too elaborate as to trimming, nor dainty as to fabric for the blouse, and any amount of needlework enters into the making—such as bands of insertion, tucks, appliques of lace, fancy stitchery, etc. Flannel blouses are ornamented with the old-fashioned English embroidery, worked with silk or "Peri-Lusta" thread; while the lovely Norwegian and Danish embroidery known as "Hardanger" work is most decorative for any dress fabric that permits of thread-drawing, or the "Sawtooth" stich used in this work makes such a pretty finish to cuffs, collars, etc. Sleeves are gaining in size, and many of the newest models stand well out from the shoulders, and so lend the appearance of breadth. At the same time, however, the broad yoke effect, sloping on to the shoulders, is yet favored; while deep cuff finishes are mostly shown for the bishop or leg of mutton style of sleeve, or for the full French shape there is a long cuff, handsomely embroidered and finished with a ruffle of real lace, which nearly covers the hand.

Mentioning blouses, reminds me of the pretty collar and cuff sets now arranged, as well as the smart "twice round the neck" ties of glace silk ribbon, decorated with colored embroidery in silk. The ends are V-shape, and often hem-stitched or fagotted; then raised dots, crescents, stars, or even cut work devices are worked in colored silk, or that useful thread, "Peri-Lusta," which has all the appearance of silk, and washes perfectly. The collar and cuff sets are of glace silk, edged with narrow crochet or tatted edging worked in silk; or fine linen or canvas sets ornamented with Hardanger embroidery are the very latest, this lovely work also ornamenting blouses in the shape of straps for box-pleats, yokes, etc.

For evening blouses there are roses, asters, etc., made of chiffon, with ribbon or velvet ends, finished with the flower bud. These floral additions replace the velvet bow and rosette so long worn, and are extremely chic. Floral garnitures are much used for evening gowns—the small banksia roses being the favorite blossom. The coarse Yak or woollen lace, used so much for dress trimmings, is often decorated with cross-stitch worked in red and blue, pink and pale green, two shades of orange, etc. It makes an effective trimming for flannel blouses; the stitching being added to the lace, and much enhances its decorative possibilities.

For day wear the tailor-made gown with short skirt and smartly cut coat, fitting at the back, regulation coat sleeve, and a small basque, is in good taste; then for more dressy wear comes the full skirt, even on the ground all round, the coat, somewhat of the bolero order, with large sleeves standing out from the shoulders, where they are pleated, gathered, or gored, while the cuff terminates with a full frill of lace.

The three-quarter length coat is this season's fancy, and the Newmarket shape again appears. The Inverness coat returns to favor, and capes of every conceivable shape are shown—especially the three, four, or five-tier capes, flounce upon flounce, in fact—and in faced cloth these capes are left with cut edges.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

Tea Gowns and Jewelry in Paris

PARIS.—Although the wearing of what in America is known as the tea gown is not so universal over here, has lately become much more popular, and the French chatelaine dons at five o'clock the same style of garment as is made for the American hostess of the country house shooting party. On the whole, perhaps, the gowns in vogue here are rather more negligee than those adopted by your country women; this year, par exemple, the embroidered or lace coat hanging loosely over an "Empire," accordion-pleated under-dress, confined at the waist, is much en evidence; it is a charming idea of a gown for five o'clock. Of course, the tea gown has some pretension to "fit," while the saut-de-lit is absolutely plain. Many of the best models are cut a la'Empire. But I think those made with a lace coat edged with a narrow trimming of ermine are very beautiful. The mixing of lace, fur and chiffon finds an ideal environment in a Louis XVI. salon.

The lace blouse is also de rigueur over here for five o'clock; but it is never worn with a dark skirt. The necks of these elaborate blouses are very often quite transparent, but there is no suggestion of a decolletage. A few exclusive models have a tiny V at the neck to permit of the wearing of a Louis XVI. ornament or pendant, which is such a charming finish to some of the dainty toilettes of the same period.

A charming tea gown worn by a well-known elegante (who is greatly addicted to the English custom of entertaining one's friends at tea), is in iridescent shades of taffeta with a long, plain flowing skirt and a Marie Antoinette band of old-rose velvet holding in place the dainty, unlined blouse of taffeta, arranged with a V-shaped piece of old worked lawn, cut open very slightly at the neck to display a miniature on a black velvet ribbon. A fichu-like drapery crosses back and front, and is finished with two long sash ends at the back. The sleeves are very large transparent bishop sleeves of muslin, lined with shaded chiffon.

Another charming five o'clock is in silver gray accordion-pleated chiffon, held at the waist by a girdle of silver and finished with a high Medici collar of lace standing away from the coiffure and just showing the throat, which is encircled by a high, diamond dog collar. Over this is worn a sleeveless coat of fine, blonde lace, cut up at the sides and edged with mink. After contemplating such garments as these, one realizes that the Parisian now understands the beauties and possibilities of the indescribable gowns known to the English as the tea gown.

A color scheme is the characteristic note of such gowns emanating from well-known ateliers. Worth especially understands that glorious mixture of shades running from deepest claret to brightest rose, and there are many chrysanthemum shadings which can be introduced into the tea gown with more success than in the ordinary toilette de visite. The ideal fabrics are chiffon, soie de Chine, mousseline de soie, laces plain and laces embroidered, and some beautiful raised designs and quaint patterns in old-world embroideries. Lovely, too, are the laces worked in dull steel and pearls. There is a revival of sequins; jet is also getting popular; but these are chiefly used in the orthodox robe de diner and the robe de bal for the demoiselle.

The jewelers of the rue de la Paix are really very clever, and I think their taste is better than it has ever been. They are copying the best designs of the Louis XV. and Louis XVI. periods not only in diamonds but in a judicious mixture of precious gems of different colors.

In the day time, I must tell you, the real French elegante is wearing very little jewelry, and does not commit the

A DINNER GOWN OF LACE AND RIBBON.

error of wearing anything but the severest type of gem workmanship with her plain cloth or tailor-made costume. Thus we see a revival of the narrow moire ribbon with a single diamond or pearl slide; the very fine platinum chain with a single gem suspended (and this should harmonize with the accompanying dress) is also once more in vogue.

In jewelry almost everything is très simple. Hat pins are a reproduction of some flower in enamel or beautiful old paste to wear with the "Directoire" hat, or some conventional design in exquisite Italian enamels, of which, too, there are beautiful specimens in buckles, clasps, and pendants, in a dull platinum setting.

ANNETTE GIVRY.

WILD RIDE IN MOUNTAINS.

Terrifying Experience of a Mining Engineer with a Drunken Stage Coach Driver.

For genuine wild west experiences John T. Breckon, the well-known mining engineer, is prepared to recommend to the tenderfoot a trip over the state line which runs from Ketchum to Stanley, on the middle fork of the Salmon river in Idaho. Mr. Breckon, having just returned from that country and having made the trip one way alone with a drunken stage driver and the other with plenty of company as drunk as the driver, is peculiarly qualified to speak on the subject, says the Salt Lake Tribune. The mining engineer makes many trips to wild parts of the country, but he declares that he has never encountered anything quite so wild as that particular stage ride.

"In the first place you must know," said Mr. Breckon, "that there isn't a rougher stretch of country anywhere in the Rocky mountains than the 60 or 70 miles traversed by that stage route. It is simply a succession of precipitous mountains with deep canyons between, and the road is continually describing almost impossible angles. Austin Tiernan, John H. McChrystal and Otto Bossert had just come out of the country as I was going in, and they gave the stage driver a tip to give me the ride of my life over those mountains.

"I imagined, however, that they had rather overdone the matter of preparing the driver for his stunt, for we had no sooner started than he insisted that I should do the driving while he took a nap. I handled the lines all right until we reached Galena, which is at the summit of the divide, and when I looked over and saw the almost sheer descent of five or six miles ahead of us I balked and awoke the driver. He felt a little grouchy over being awakened from a sound slumber, and when I gave him the lines he swung his whip over those four horses in a way that sent us fairly rolling down that rocky slope—that is, we were rolling when we weren't sliding.

"I never will know how we reached the bottom without going over some of the perpendicular cliffs, but we did, and it took us less than 15 minutes to travel five miles. For hair-raising rides it certainly beat anything I had ever experienced up to that time.

"But on the return trip we had one even more thrilling. There were seven on the stage, and all were drunk except another man and myself. The keeper of a saloon at one of the stations started out after us in a light rig and succeeded in passing the stage. This feat hurt the professional pride of our driver and he watched for a chance to get ahead again.

"He saw it when we came to a place where the road had been built around a deep canyon. The saloonkeeper kept on the road and the stage driver cut across the canyon at breakneck speed. When the saloonkeeper saw what was going on he whipped his own horses into a run. It was plain that when at the point of the mountain either the stage must go into the river or the saloon man's rig must go up the mountainside.

"As the stage had the better of the argument in weight and strength the other team took to the mountainside. The saloonkeeper's buggy was smashed to pieces and he and his companion were thrown out on the jagged rocks. They were too drunk to be seriously hurt, but the saloonkeeper's under lip was badly cut, fully an inch square of it hanging by a slender piece of flesh and skin. Someone took a jackknife and cut off the lip and threw it into the road.

"After this we proceeded to our destination without special incident, the experience having served to sober the crowd somewhat."

WOMAN EXPERT IN MINES.

The Husband's Partner in Hydraulic Placer and Is an Adept at Piping.

One of the very few expert woman pipers of the west is Mrs. M. E. Moore. She is not a piper such as the Scotch Highlander knows, but a piper of the western hydraulic placer mines, the operator of a hydraulic giant.

At present Mrs. Moore is her husband's partner in the working of the Judson placer mines of southern Oregon. And Mrs. Moore is a partner in every sense of the word, says the Sunset Magazine. Every day she is at her post, taking her stand beside the big monitor long before the sun scares away the shadows from the mountain canyons, and there she remains through the shift directing the shaft of white that the monster hurls with a dash of spray against the towering gravel bank, tearing mountains away and robbing them of their gold.

Few men pipers, who are proud of their long records of years in western placer fields, and likewise their $3.50 per day, are more dexterous with the giant nozzle than Mrs. Moore. She knows just how to swerve the deflector to drive an avalanche of boulders down the gulch, scattering them as wildly as a handful of bullets shot from a gatling gun; and how to bring that long, deep growl from the aqueous monster as it gnaws and cuts deep at the base of the red clay bank, till a great slab of a thousand tons topples and falls with a crash from the mountain side and is washed away through the sluice boxes.

He Didn't "Sculp."

"Mr. Jones, you said you were connected with the fine arts. Do you mean by that that you are a sculptor?"

"No, miss, I don't sculp myself, but I furnish the stone to the man that does."—Smith's Weekly.

Rear Them Right.

Reformists are hunting a "cure" for divorces. We know of no cure, but a good preventive might be discovered in raising boys and girls with less temper, higher ideals and aspirations that look beyond having "a good time."—Wilmington (N. C.) Star.

Woman Inventors.

The woman inventor is broadening her field of labor. Under the custody of Mr. Sullivan, of the patent office at Washington are books compiled by the government of the inventions of women dating back to 1790.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT

WHEN MOTHER READS ALOUD.

When mother reads aloud, the past
Seems real as every day;
I hear the tramp of armies vast,
I see the spears and lances cast,
I join the thrilling fray;
Brave knights and ladies fair and proud
I meet, when mother reads aloud.

When mother reads aloud, far lands
Seem very near and true;
I cross the desert's gleaming sands,
Or hunt the jungle's prowling bands,
Or sail the ocean blue;
Far heights, whose peaks the cold mists shroud,
I scale, when mother reads aloud.

When mother reads aloud, I long
For noble deeds to do—
To help the right, redress the wrong;
It seems so easy to be strong,
So simple to be true.
Oh, thick and fast the visions crowd
My eyes when mother reads aloud!
—Hannah G. Fernald, in St. Nicholas.

THE SHADOW SHOW.

"Come, children," says mamma, "you surely must know
'Tis time you were ready to come to the show."

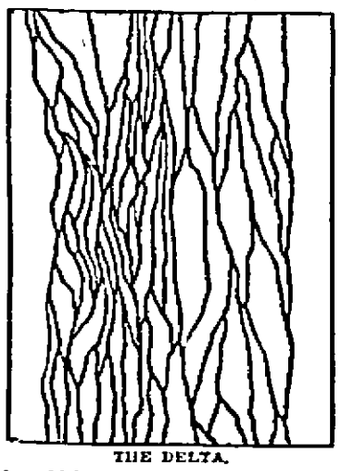
Then we scamper upstairs as fast as can be,
For we know just what mamma means, you see.
Our bed is the grand stand, the tickets our gowns,
And the actors all come from far-away towns.
The lamp is turned up until it is bright,
And mamma takes paper and crumples it tight,
First twisting it this way, then bending it that,
Pulling it out or pressing it flat,
Till the shadows it makes upon the white wall
Are funniest figures, both short and tall.
Here comes an old soldier, so brave and so true;

And then—the old woman that lived in a shoe!
A Chinaman next with a pack on his back,
And shoes with points as sharp as a tack.
And there is a witch very plainly you see,
She surely is after the Chinaman's tea.
And—well, I declare!—there's Tabby, the cat,
Looking as if she were seeing a rat.
"And the bird," mamma says, "with its wings outspread,
Is flying home to its tree to bed;
"'Tis time for birdies to be in their nest,
And 'tis time for children to lie down and rest."
—Charlotte Shields, in Youth's Companion.

CROSS THE DELTA.

A Puzzling Trip for the Bright-Eyed Boy or Girl to Take Under the Study Lamp.

This represents a delta. Draw the line—not necessarily a straight line—



THE DELTA.

by which one may pass from one side to the other, crossing the least number of channels.

A Kind and Daring Girl.

There comes to us in the Philadelphia Inquirer an interesting account of a cat frightened by a dog, which ran up a telegraph pole at the corner of Germantown and Stanton avenues and remained there for nearly an hour until a crowd of something like a thousand persons gathered to look at her. It ended when Miss Ethel Sibley, a young girl, climbed the steps of the pole and brought down the frightened pussy.

Dreams, Idle Dreams.

The Boy—Oncet a feller give me a tub uv pink ice cream an' a whole barrelful uv lickerish-drops an' a hatful of jelly-cake.

The Girl—An' what'd yer do?

The Boy—I fell outer bed an' bumped me head somethin' orful.—Judge.

His Line of Business.

Ridder—My brother makes more money than he can spend.

Katherine—Where does he work?

Ridder—In a mint.—Chicago Journal.

FIGHT WITH A WHALE.

Thrilling Encounter Off the Coast of Maine with an Infuriated Leviathan.

As a rule, whales do not venture below the coast of Nova Scotia, but occasionally one gets astray and makes a tour of the eastern coast, and he generally comes to grief. A large, lone finback was sighted off the coast of Maine by a whaling steamer, and of course preparations were promptly made to capture him.

A boat was lowered, and manned with the captain, his mate and four sailors. The captain, with a large, heavy whale-gun, in which was an explosive bombshell, took the bow of the boat, while the mate steered. Upon approaching the whale, it was seen that he would be an ugly customer to deal with, as he showed no inclination to run, but kept slowly milling around, evidently waiting to be attacked.

Then ensued some maneuvering, and finally the captain fired, but the motion of the boat impaired the aim, and the whale, although badly wounded, was not hit in a vital part, says W. Alva, who tells the story in Golden Days. He made for the boat, and, passing under it, struck it with his flukes, tossing it quite 30 feet into the air with its crew, throwing the men out. As the boat descended the whale again struck it with his tail and completely demolished it.

While the whale was destroying the boat, the crew fortunately secured an oar apiece and swam out of danger. On board the steamer the mishap was seen. Another boat was lowered, and the men were picked up and taken on board, much exhausted.

Nothing daunted, everything was got in readiness. Two guns were loaded, each with an explosive lance, the captain taking one and the mate the other, and, taking their positions on the bow of the steamer, word was given to go ahead.

The whale, in the meantime, was lying still among the debris of the wrecked boat, occasionally throwing its flukes into the air. As the ship neared the monster, he left the wrecked boat and made for the steamer, with the evident intention of striking her on the port bow. By a quick turn of the rudder, the steamer cleared him by a few feet, but with no chance for a shot.

The whale then turned and again made for the steamer, coming down from the windward for about midships of the vessel. Seeing that the whale evidently intended to breach the vessel, word was given to go ahead at full speed.

As the whale reared its huge body into the air, the little steamer forged ahead, and the whale fell into the water with a terrible noise, and just cleared the steamer's stern by a few feet. When the whale struck the water it made such a heavy swell that the men were unable to stand on the deck.

Seeing that it was impossible to get a shot at the leviathan without great risk to the steamer and crew, another plan was resorted to. A large, strong water cask, holding 250 gallons, was emptied of its contents and then bunged tightly.

The steamer was once more headed for the fighter, and as she approached him he again came to the attack. The cask was thrown overboard to attract his attention, and the vessel retreated to a safe distance.

The whale instantly went for the cask, throwing it high in the air with his flukes, but such was its strength and buoyancy no damage was done to it.

After several futile attempts to smash the cask with his flukes, he commenced to swim slowly around it, occasionally striking it with his head and trying to bite it, evidently forgetful of the ship, the captain and crew of which were watching his every movement closely.

Here was the captain's chance, and silently but swiftly the little steamer glided up behind the whale, and before he was aware of its approach he received the contents of both of the whale-guns.

The steamer sheered off to a place of safety, the whale swam about 100 yards, and commenced to break and lash the sea into foam in his frenzy and dying struggles. After about five minutes' flurry, he commenced to slowly mill around, and finally, giving one last breach into the air, came down on his side, dead.

TOO FOND OF OPERATIONS

Surgeons of the World Criticised by a New Zealand Brother Because of Love of Art.

A New Zealand surgeon has started a discussion of modern operative methods in surgery which has awakened great wrath in the bosoms of specialists. They resent, bitterly, this surgeon's suggestion, offered with true fraternal courtesy, that operations, such as that for appendicitis, are often performed just to be a-doing. For instance, attention is called to the removal of the appendix every time when an abdominal operation makes it easily accessible. To this a London specialist makes the tart reply that abdominal operations "may be likened to the art of burglary. The risk is in entering the house. That safely achieved the wise burglar is not satisfied with two spoons, but takes all the family plate." This similitude has been caught up again by the opposition and carried on into the subject of fees. It is strongly intimated that the surgical ideal is a hollow shell with all the organs removed by operation and the pockets inside out.

Rural Wit's Triumph.

Occasionally the smart city man who endeavors to be witty with the rurallites he passes finds that the laugh is on himself, says the Chicago Record-Herald. A party of New York actors were spending their vacation the last summer at a cottage near Kennebunkport, Me.

They took up sailing with all the enthusiasm of the amateur, and had become sufficiently expert to trust themselves upon their small sloop without a skipper to guide them. In this happy state they drifted up the small river that empties into the ocean near their cottage under a gentle breeze. One of them caught sight of a bucolic-looking native watching them with interest from the shore.

"Howdy do, Henery?" the New York thespian sang out. "Feeling purty well?"

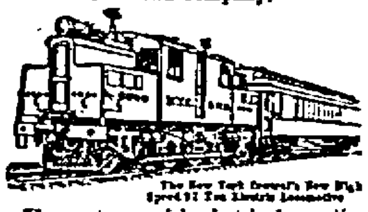
"Middlin' good," was the reply.

"Crops good, I hope?" pursued the Broadway favorite. "How are turnips?"

"Wal, mister," was the discouraging reply, "we don't plant 'em wrong side up, ez you have got your jib set."

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE

For New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.



The New York Central's New High Speed 95 Ton Electric Locomotive

The most powerful electric locomotive in the world has just been completed for the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad in the shops of the General Electric Company and the American Locomotive Works at Schenectady, N. Y.

This locomotive is one of between thirty and fifty which will be used by the Railroad Company for hauling the through passenger trains within its Electrical Zone from Grand Central Station through the Park Avenue tunnel to Croton on the Main Line, a distance of 34 miles, and to White Plains on the Harlem division, a distance of 24 miles.

This will be the heaviest steam railway passenger service which has ever been handled by electric locomotives. With one of these locomotives trains of ten or more cars will be hauled at express speed of 60 to 70 miles per hour, and the design and method of control are such that two or more locomotives can be coupled together and operated by a single engineer from the leading cab, so that the size of the train that may be under the control of one engineer is practically unlimited so far as the question of motive power.

In general design the locomotive is double ended and symmetrical in construction, so that it can be run in either direction with equal facility.

Mounted on the main frame of the locomotive is the steel cab in three divisions, in which are located the various devices for operating the locomotive. The locomotive is equipped for both straight and automatic air braking, signaling devices, bell, whistle, headlights, air-sanding device, electric air compressor, etc., being as complete in every way with respect to operating devices as a steam locomotive.

TIME ENOUGH FOR A NAP.

Sleeping-Car Porter Thought That "Rip Van Winkle" Could Sleep It Out.

Joseph Jefferson has "in his time played many parts," yet so closely is he identified with "Rip Van Winkle" that the public never lost sight of it when it had the privilege of seeing him. While he was playing in Missouri once he boarded a notoriously slow train for St. Joseph.

He went into the sleeping-car, but not to go to bed, as the train was due at St. Joseph late in the evening. It dawdled along, however, says the Philadelphia Press, and finding that it could hardly arrive before morning, he ordered his berth made up.

As the porter finished his task Mr. Jefferson said: "This is the worst road I ever traveled on. I fancy I'm in for a full night of it."

"'Deed, I reckon you is, sah," replied the porter.

"Positively the slowest road! It'll be morning before we are there. Do you think you'll get in before I'm awake?"

"Slow road, sah! Bound to be plumb mo'nin', sah. But one of the passengers, sah, was tellin' me that you's the gen'leman what once went to sleep and slep years;; and I reckon, sah, dat if you take one of dem naps we'll be able to land you mighty close to St. Jo 'fore you wake, sah."

Good Interpreter.

Homeboy—How did you manage to get all over the world and never speak a word of anything but English?

Spondulix—Because money talks, and it seems to be fluent in all languages.—Detroit Free Press.

As the Indian Understood It.

This is the way an Indian in Washington county sizes up the game laws: "Kill man, too bad; kill cow moose, pay $500."—Lewiston Journal.

An organist in England played "Fight the Good Fight" at a wedding. This is commented on as a vindication of the "Britisher" in appreciating a joke. The English organist, though, probably didn't know he was joking. It was merely an accident.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A woman always thinks it is her husband's duty to tack down the carpet, as he has such liberty of speech when he hits his finger instead of the tack.—Baltimore American.

Things go wrong in this world without any help, but the things that go right wouldn't be appreciated if it were not for the efforts they require.—Chicago Record-Herald.

It is the thing that has no reason for existence that goes right on existing and refuses to be choked off or stamped out.—Judge.

The authority of the good does not rest on its austerity.—Chicago Tribune.

HAPPY CHILDHOOD.

Right Food Makes Happy Children Because They Are Healthy.

Sometimes milk does not agree with children or adults. The same thing is true of other articles of food. What agrees with one sometimes does not agree with others.

But food can be so prepared that it will agree with the weakest stomach. As an illustration—anyone, no matter how weak the stomach, can eat, relish and digest a nice hot cup of Postum coffee with a spoonful or two of Grape-Nuts poured in, and such a combination contains nourishment to carry one a number of hours, for almost every particle of it will be digested and taken up by the system and be made use of.

A lady writes from the land of the Magnolia and the mocking bird way down in Alabama and says: "I was led to drink Postum because coffee gave me sour stomach and made me nervous. Again Postum was recommended by two well-known physicians for my children, and I feel especially grateful for the benefit derived.

"Milk does not agree with either child, so to the eldest, aged four and one-half years, I gave Postum with plenty of sweet cream. It agrees with her splendidly, regulating her bowels perfectly although she is of a constipated habit.

"For the youngest, aged two and one-half years, I use one-half Postum and one-half skimmed milk. I have not given any medicine since the children began using Postum, and they enjoy every drop of it.

"A neighbor of mine is giving Postum to her baby lately weaned, with splendid results. The little fellow is thriving famously." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum agrees perfectly with children and supplies adults with the hot, invigorating beverage in place of coffee. Literally thousands of Americans have been helped out of stomach and nervous diseases by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee. Look in pkg. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

A Torpedoed Tornado

By FRANK L. POLLOCK

ON Friday Paul Matthews found himself within a few miles of his home, at Fayette, in southeastern Ohio, and he decided to drive over and spend Sunday there. But Paul Matthews and his wagon were not a welcome sight in that region. The town would not allow him to drive within its limits, and he had to leave his wagon a mile outside.

This was due to no personal prejudice. It was because he was by profession a "well-shooter," and that red-painted spring wagon, with the red flag, carried 30 or 40 pints of nitroglycerin, in small tins packed snugly in padded frames.

The business of the well-shooter is well understood in the oil regions, and his wagon becomes a familiar, though always an alarming, sight. When an oil well ceases to flow, a charge of high explosive fired at the bottom of the tube will often stimulate it into activity again. It is the business of the well-shooter to supply this stimulus, and he drives about from place to place with a cartload of nitroglycerin, and everybody allows him to take the whole road when he passes.

Matthews had taken up the business from the natural propensity of youth to run big risks for the chance of large profits. He was growing accustomed to the risks, but the profits were not what he had expected, and it had become distinctly unpleasant to be a terrifying object wherever he appeared. Moreover, he found that the continual presence and odor of the nitroglycerin tended to produce violent headaches and nausea.

He had left his wagon in a little patch of woods to the west of the village. The horses were staked out by long ropes, and every day he walked out to feed and water them. There was no danger of anyone's meddling with that outfit. Its red flag was protection enough.

A little after noon on Saturday he went out to attend to his team, through oppressive heat and dust. It had been very hot for a week. A little before noon a breeze had sprung up, but with no coolness in it, and the sky had clouded slightly with a coppery tint. The wind drove vast clouds of dust in Matthews' face as he walked up the road, and before he reached his outfit he was convinced that a heavy thunderstorm was coming up.

This made him hasten to get through his duties, for he had no desire to remain near his wagon during such a disturbance. A thunderstorm is one of the terrors of the oil dynamiter, for, apart from the danger of his wagon being struck, there is always the possibility that a heavy shock of thunder may explode the cargo by mere concussion.

When Matthews came out from among the trees to take another look at the weather, however, he was startled by the appearance of the western sky. A dense bank of dark blue cloud was rolling up rapidly, blowing out in ragged streamers, as if torn by a powerful gale. Already it was reaching half-way to the zenith, and the sun shone dimly through a reddish haze. In a few minutes more this was blotted out, and a strange and chilly dusk fell upon the earth. The horses were snorting and stamping with fright. The storm developed so rapidly that Matthews at first had hardly recognized its nature.

But now the indications were only too clear. Twice in his life he had seen tornadoes. They are not so common in the middle west as upon the the plains, but veritable "twisters" do occasionally sweep across that region; and it appeared afterward, in fact, that this was a sort of offshoot of the cyclone that almost wiped out the town of Pike Springs on the same day. It was coming apparently straight toward Fayette, and Paul's first and natural inclination was to run for some shelter.

He was not much alarmed for his own safety until the thought of his wagonload of explosives occurred to him. The shock of the cyclone would certainly explode it. Should it go off where it stood, the resulting damage would be comparatively slight; but it would almost certainly be lifted from the ground by the suction, and the tins of nitroglycerin dropped and exploded all over the neighborhood. They would certainly be carried toward Fayette, and the tornado itself would be a comparatively minor peril.

Matthews stopped and tried to think of something to do. A hole in the ground, a cellar, would be the only safe depository for the dangerous outfit; but it struck him that the ravine of Jackson's Creek might furnish a substitute.

The creek was a small one, but it flowed at the bottom of a deep, narrow ravine which it had cut through hard clay. If the wagon could be placed in that gorge, he thought, it would be pretty certain to stay there, and do nothing worse than blow up the creek-bed. But the creek was a mile away, in the direction of the oncoming tornado.

Matthews did not stop, however, to think of his fate if he were caught half-way, or of the impossibility of getting the wagon safely down the precipitous sides of the ravine should he reach it. He was used to taking big chances, and this seemed the only one, big or little. He began to hitch up the horses with haste.

The animals were growing more and more uneasy, and it seemed to take a terribly long time to attach them to the wagon. He jumped up on the seat and drove out toward the road. It was growing darker, and the wind was blowing a gale, thick with dust, but the body of the tornado was still a long way off. It seemed to him that he had a fighting chance of reaching the creek; and in any event the farther he got from the village the better.

As he drove up the road he noticed the cattle in the fields rushing about and bellowing piteously with fright. He dared not go faster than a trot, and the slow pace was maddening. He had trouble in holding in the horses, and once he let them out a little, till a heavy jar over a big stone brought his heart thumping into his throat, and made him slow down again.

But before he had gone a quarter of a mile he began to see that he could never reach the ravine. The wind and dust were blinding, and the horses were growing almost uncontrollable with fright. In the turbulent west the sky was all a bluish black, and in the midst of it he thought he could distinguish a huge, swirling mass of inky darkness, the vortex of the whirlwind, coming down at the speed of an express train. It was growing almost as dark as evening. The whole sky was darkened, except a strip of livid pallor low in the east, like a sinister dawn.

He could never make the creek, but he might get far enough from the village to minimize the danger from explosion. The tornado seemed several miles away, and there were still a few minutes of grace. Between the darkness and the flying dust he could no longer see the stones and rough spots in the road, and growing reckless, he let the panic-stricken team out a little faster, becoming too much excited to think of the present risk. He dipped into a hollow, where a stream crossed the road through a culvert, rattled up the succeeding elevation, and pulled up short as he reached the top, suddenly appalled.

The whole sky appeared to be falling in, like an inky-black torrent, and in the gloom he could make out the gigantic balloon-shaped cloud that swept the earth with a grinding roar, like the jar of some immense mill.

He jumped down, pulled out his knife and cut the horses loose. They fled down the road by which they had come, and Matthews raced after them, leaving the loaded wagon standing on the top of the hill.

He had no clear idea of where he was going till he reached the culvert at the bottom of the hollow. He dived into the low opening of the plank tunnel, crawled a few feet in, and lay flat in the mud and water.

For a few seconds he cowered there, and quaked with fright. From the opening at the end he could see nothing but obscurity, and the air seemed filled with cloud and dust. For an instant there seemed a strange lull, and then with redoubled and deafening uproar the cyclone struck and went over. He was actually dragged toward the end of the culvert by the suction.

One of the planks overhead was ripped away and went whirling into the air. The mud and water spouted up round him. For one dreadful moment the earth seemed ground under some prodigious force, and then the darkness was split by a brilliant flash and a paralyzing concussion. The explosion was less a report than a tremendous shock, with a rending and dislocation of the atmosphere greater than that of the tornado itself. Then the air seemed suddenly struck calm, and a rain of every sort of wreckage showered down—shingles, boards, fragments of trees and pieces of fencing.

In his scattered wits, Matthews thought the center of the cyclone had gone past, and he peeped through the gap over his head. The swirling black cloud was no longer in existence. It appeared to have been split asunder, and to have broken into a number of smaller eddies that swept the fields with immense velocity, but with comparatively little force. The great vortex was broken, split by the explosion, as a waterspout is broken by a cannon-shot. The tornado was blown up.

The sky was already growing a little lighter in the west, and a cold rain had begun to fall. Matthews watched the relics of the whirlwind pass over Fayette, and they did not look capable of inflicting any serious damage. He glanced back toward the hilltop. Where the wagon had stood there was nothing but an immense pit in the earth. It would take much labor to make that road passable again.

The storm, in fact, did nothing more than uproot a few trees in Fayette and it subsided after passing. No further damage was reported from it. Matthews found one of his horses lying dead a few rods down the road. The other was captured unhurt a day or two later by a farmer a couple of miles away. As for the wagon and the well-shooting outfit, not so much as a bolt or a splinter was ever seen.

Matthews thought of demanding compensation from the town, on the ground of his services in wrecking the tornado. But he abandoned the idea eventually. He knew the characteristics of the country villages, and he was afraid that if the affair was brought to their notice, he would be asked to pay for the damage to the road.—Youth's Companion.

GERMANS EXCEL IN BOOKS

Their Exhibit at the World's Fair Remarkably Creditable—Most Interesting Ever Shown.

The exhibit of books at the St. Louis fair is one of the most interesting ever shown in America. Of the foreign nations participating, Germany easily takes the lead, followed by Great Britain and France as close seconds. National characteristics come out strongly. The English, under the influence of the Morris art revival, show the finest book bindings; the French have an exhibition samples of sumptuous "editions de luxe." The German exhibit is more painstaking. It shows samples from all grades of publishers in art, literary and music production. The Germans in these exhibits still use wood engraving for multicolored work while waiting for photographic processes to develop themselves further. They make haste slowly. The Gothic text of German books is the cause of much of the prevalent German short-sightedness. Publishers of scientific books often use the Roman text. Quite as often nowadays, in their endeavor to compromise, they work out beautiful black-letter texts which combine the Gothic art aspect and the Roman clearness—such texts as Morris would have appreciated. German publishers profit greatly by their instinct of organization, shown in such as the Leipsic Bookcraft association, which maintains a museum of printing, conducts schools for apprentices and in other ways exert a conservative influence upon the art at its capital.

Electricity in Far East.

Electricity never played so important a role as it does at present in the far east. The Japanese generals use both telegraph and telephone in issuing their commands. As soon as firing is heard in any direction bamboo poles are planted and wires strung, and in a short time the line is ready for use.

HIS SWEETHEART'S HAIR.

Ingenious Means of Communicating Information to a French Thief in Jail.

A decidedly unique method of carrying on correspondence with a French thief was adopted by his friends while he awaited trial, says London Tit-Bits. One day the gaoler was visited by the prisoner's betrothed, who asked him to give her lover an envelope. This, upon being opened, was found to contain simply a small lock of hair, around which was folded a leaf of a book. The gaoler did not consider it worth while to deliver this souvenir to the culprit, and therefore threw it aside.

A day or two later a similar enclosure was handed in at the prison gate and shared the fate of the predecessor. In the course of a week another was left by the same person. This aroused the suspicion of the governor of the prison, to whom had been detailed the circumstances. He determined to investigate the matter, and accordingly first examined the printed leaf. This he found was torn from a novel and contained 26 lines on each side.

He next turned his attention to the hair and discovered that there were 26 pieces, of unequal length. This puzzled him for a while, and then, concluding that there must be some connection between the numbers of the printed lines and the number of hairs, he laid each of the latter along the line of the page they respectively reached, beginning with the shortest hair at the top of the leaf.

After changing them about several times he discovered that each hair pointed to a different letter, and the combination thus produced formed a slang sentence, by means of which the prisoner was given to understand that his friends had ascertained the day on which he was to be taken to court and were determined to make a bold attempt to rescue him as soon as he made his appearance. Taking the cue, the governor adopted every precaution to frustrate the well-laid plans of the outsiders. The attempt was made and, as a natural consequence, the conspirators soon found themselves in the same condition as the one for whom they had planned the rescue.

BAD MANNERS IN SOCIETY.

Some Severe Strictures on Deportment in Social Circles in These Days.

A woman of social prominence, who has in her day been a leader, and who is so no longer because of her age, recently, in an intimate and informal conversation, made severe strictures on some of the manners of society at the present time, states the Chicago Chronicle. "In my day," she said, "it used to be understood that the arranging of one's toilet in the presence of others was an offense against good taste. Such a thing, too, as putting one's elbows on the table, while eating, was also considered vulgar. I know that many of these rules were insisted upon so strongly that there was something of a reaction, and it came to be considered a sign that you were sure of yourself and of your position if you occasionally broke them.

"But the reaction has gone much too far and has set an example which has been followed too closely by that large class of people who, in the matter of social behavior, form their conduct and manners by observing what other persons do. I dined in a public restaurant the other night, and the way the women I saw there lolled on the table, both while they were eating and while they were not, was a surprise. Another thing I saw there and I see it now in many other places, was a constant readjustment and rearranging of the toilet, especially the hair.

"The need of the incessant attention to the latter that one now sees everywhere, the pulling and pushing and shaking is explained, I know, by reference to the present method of wearing the hair en pompadour, but I do not admit that argument. If all that hair-dressing really needs to go on in public the style, pretty as it is, should be changed. You sometimes see women at the theater now, who, after taking off their hats, practically 'do' their hair all over again. They could just as well attend to this in the place provided in the lobby before they take their seats, but that would not help, for they keep on working with the hair all the evening."

Mammoth Shark.

Seventeen baby sharks were taken from a mother shark caught in the waters of Puget sound, near Seattle, recently. The mother fish was one of the largest ever caught by fisherme in north Pacific waters. She was 12 feet and six inches in length and weighed between 4,000 and 5,000 pounds. Each of her 17 babies was from a foot to 14 inches in length. The big fish was caught only after a hard fight by several fishermen who had gone out not expecting to land such large game. The murderous tail of the shark beat the water into great white whirlpools and eddies and almost swamped the boat occupied by the fishermen.

Too Wise a Pupil.

Teachers of experience are wary in tackling smart youngsters who have courage to answer back, but there are giddy young things in charge of classes who rush into interrogation without regard for consequences. A sweet and amiable miss said to one of her boys in the primary: "Why didn't you come to school yesterday?" "Because it rained so," said the boy. "Oh! the rain kept you, eh? It didn't keep ME away." "You are paid to come, an' I ain't," replied the youngster. "My papa says you get $600 a year to be here, an' you've got to 'ten' to business." That must have been a sockdolager. Teachers, take warning.—N. Y. Press.

As Expressed.

Gray—Come home to dinner with me. I don't suppose there will be much, but if you'll take us as we are—such as it is—pot luck and—

Green (heartily)—Oh, don't apologize, old fellow, I've dined at your house before, you know.—Cassel's Journal.

SERMON WAS A WINNER.

Such a Good One the Parson Was Requested by the Bishop for the Loan of It.

At a dinner to the archbishop of Canterbury in New York, relates the Buffalo Enquirer, Bishop Chauncey Brewster, of Connecticut, decried self praise.

"Is there anything tamer," he said, "than to hear a man praise himself—than to hear a judge praise a decision he has just made, or a surgeon praise an appendix operation he has performed, or a clergyman praise a sermon he has preached?

"Let me tell you about a certain self-praising clergyman.

"At a dinner similar to this one he began to talk of his own eloquence. He talked of it a long time. Finally he described a sermon wherewith he had raised enough money to build a magnificent new church.

"He said that this sermon had thrown the congregation into a transport of liberality. From all sides of the auditorium there had resounded announcements of subscriptions of $1,000, of $2,000, even of $5,000. Women had advanced to the altar and thrown in their watches, their rings, and their bracelets. One young woman had even—

"But here a distinguished bishop interrupted. He bent forward and tapped the speaker on the shoulder.

"'Could you lend me that sermon?' he whispered."

This story about Santos-Dumont intending to spend a whole week cruising about in the clouds may be all right enough for the credulous, but personally we don't believe there ever was a pipe made that would stay lit so long.—Indianapolis News.

Greatest in the World.

Arlington, Ind., Dec. 5th (Special).—Mr. W. A. Hysong, the photographer, who moved here recently from Sapp, Ky., is firmly of the opinion that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the greatest Kidney Remedy the world has ever known.

"In the years 1901 and 1902," says Mr. Hysong, "and for some time before I was afflicted with Kidney Trouble. My joints were sore and stiff and I finally got so bad I could not turn in bed without assistance. In the Spring of 1903 I was induced, by a friend, to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and after using one and one-half boxes I was and am still completely cured. Several of my neighbors, too, used Dodd's Kidney Pills, and in every case they did as recommended."

Cure the early symptoms of Kidney Disease, such as Backache, with Dodd's Kidney Pills, and you will never have Bright's Disease.

It will be noted that the people who have successfully followed the advice of Socrates: "Know thyself," are generally classed among the pessimists.—Brooklyn Life.

NO TONGUE CAN TELL

How I Suffered with Itching and Bleeding Eczema—Until Cured by Cuticura.

"No tongue can tell how I suffered for five years with a terribly painful, itching, and bleeding eczema, my body and face being covered with sores. Never in my life did I experience such awful suffering, and I longed for death, which I felt was near. I had tried doctors and medicines without success, but my mother insisted that I try Cuticura. I felt better after the first bath with Cuticura Soap and one application of Cuticura Ointment, and was soon entirely well. Any person having doubt about this wonderful cure may write to me. (Signed) Mrs. Altie Etson, Bellevue, Mich."

As to the airships, the trouble seems to be that they can't keep themselves afloat by manning the pumps when they spring a leak.—Chicago Tribune.

Guaranteed Mining Investments.

We are the largest mine operators in the West, and cordially invite you to write for prospectus and full particulars about our nine associated companies, which have joined in forming our Investor's Guarantee Association, with $5,000,000 capital to guarantee all our investors against loss. Write for free information and be convinced. Arbuckle-Goode Commission Company, 325 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

A great deal of the friendship others have for you is like the come-any-time invitation.—Atchison Globe.

New York & Philadelphia.

cannot be more pleasantly or conveniently reached than by the Grand Trunk-Lehigh Valley Route. Solid through trains, magnificent scenery, all trains run via Niagara Falls. Descriptive literature sent free on application to Advertising Department, Grand Trunk Railway System, 135 Adams St., Chicago, Ill., Geo. W. Vaux, A. G. P. & T. A.

Some men are thrust into prominence and some others butt in.—Chicago Daily News.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

A plucky man refuses to stand and let others pluck him.—Chicago Daily News.

Mrs. Fairbanks tells how neglect of warning symptoms will soon prostrate a woman. She thinks woman's safeguard is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Ignorance and neglect are the cause of untold female suffering, not only with the laws of health but with the chance of a cure. I did not heed the warnings of headaches, organic pains, and general weariness, until I was well nigh prostrated. I knew I had to do something. Happily I did the right thing. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound faithfully, according to directions, and was rewarded in a few weeks to find that my aches and pains disappeared, and I again felt the glow of health through my body. Since I have been well I have been more careful, I have also advised a number of my sick friends to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and they have never had reason to be sorry. Yours very truly, MRS. MAY FAIRBANKS, 216 South 7th St., Minneapolis, Minn." (Mrs. Fairbanks is one of the most successful and highest salaried travelling saleswomen in the West.)

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For over two years I suffered more than tongue can express with kidney and bladder trouble. My physician pronounced my trouble catarrh of the bladder, caused by displacement of the womb. I had a frequent desire to urinate, and it was very painful, and lumps of blood would pass with the urine. Also had backache very often.

"After writing to you, and receiving your reply to my letter, I followed your advice, and feel that you and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have cured me. The medicine drew my womb into its proper place, and then I was well. I never feel any pain now, and can do my housework with ease."—MRS. ALICE LAMON, Kincaid, Miss.

No other medicine for female ills in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Anatomical Note.

Mrs. Nolan had made some disparaging remarks about the costume of her husband's bosom friend, Mr. Herlihy, and they were promptly resented.

"'His hat is turning green wid age,' is it!" said Mr. Nolan, with fine scorn, "and 'his boots is rusty and cracked lookin',' did I hear ye say! Listen now to me, Mary Nolan. If every man's hat an' boots covered as warrm a heart as Phelim Herlihy's there'd be more proud wimmin in the worrld!"—Chicago Record Herald.

Just as with Her Father.

"Your daughter's music is improving," said the professor, "but when she runs the scales I have to watch her pretty closely."

"Just like her father," said Mrs. Nuritch. "He made his money in the grocery business."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

People who work only when they are inspired are seldom busy.—Chicago Record-Herald.

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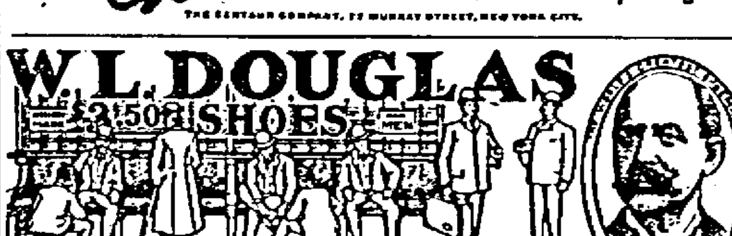
Apply for information to SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Canada, or to CHAS PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dakota; J. M. MACLEAN, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota; E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn., Authorized Government Agents.
Please say where you saw this advertisement.

Strawberry and Vegetable Dealers
The Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have recently issued a publication known as Circular No. 12, in which is described the
best territory in this country
for the growing of early strawberries and early vegetables. Every dealer in such products should address a postal card to the undersigned at Dubuque, Iowa, requesting a copy of "Circular No. 12."
J. F. MERRY, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES



W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.
The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world is because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high-grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day, and why the sales for the year ending July 1, 1904, were [illegible].
W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere.
SUPERIOR IN FIT, COMFORT AND WEAR.
"I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for the last twelve years with absolute satisfaction. I find them superior in fit, comfort and wear to others costing from $5.00 to $7.00."—R. L. McCUE, Dept. Coll., U. S. Int. Revenue, Richmond, Va.
W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded to be the finest Patent Leather made. Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Massachusetts.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune Building, New York.

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READING NOTICES will be charged at ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

ALL NOTICES will be charged for at regular rates except notices of church services.

"What has become of Curt Treat?" queried a former Racine man, P. J. Rice, at the Plankinton. "I remember when Curt was the editor of the Racine News, before I left that city. He was as thin as a lath, and when he got into an altercation with a big burly Englishman one day we expected he would get the worst of it. But he bluffed the Englishman out of a fist fight, and then the 'derned furiner' challenged Curt to a duel. To his surprise Treat accepted, named pistols as the weapons and the lake shore back of the Secor plant as the place, daybreak the next morning to be the time for the bloody affair. Curt got an old army pistol about two feet long, loaded it with slugs and nuts, and with this formidable armament he was on hand at the appointed time. The Englishman failed to appear, however, and thus was averted an awful tragedy. It would have taken a sharpshooter to hit Curt those days, while he could not have missed that big Johnny Bull."—News Item, Milwaukee Free Press.

Curt is as much alive as ever. He is the promoter of the business men's Association of Niagara Falls and occassionally dodges in and out of Wisconsin to see his aged parents who live in the southern part of the state and to greet old friends. He is the same generous, big hearted, bustling fellow he was thirty years ago.

Graham L. Rice, former railroad commissioner of the state, on the recommendation of both U. S. Senators, has been appointed U. S. commissioner of immigration at Porto Rico at a salary of $2,500 per year.

Mr. Rice worked earnestly during the late campaign for the so-called National Republican, Democratic Peck ticket and was thus able to land both senators in his interest for a fat job at a fat salary with mighty little work. Verily he hath his reward.

Really there is mighty little need of a commissioner to induce people to locate in Porto Rico. Nearly all of the arable land on the island is owned by rich planters, who manufacture sugar, and would not sell it, and no white man could be induced to go there as a laborer by the side of the natives. So if Mr. Rice could induce immigration it would be to the detriment of the immigrants and the country, too. But he has the position, which was created for some one to draw pay.

It is amusing to note how some newspapers are stating that Senator Spooner will introduce a bill for the revision of the tariff. If the editors will read the constitution of the United States they may discover something that will show them that a senator has no power to introduce a bill changing the revenues of the country by tariff duties. The Senate can only amend and concur in a tariff bill introduced and passed in the lower house of Congress. Witness the Wilson bill, the McKinley bill, &c. All came from the House of Representatives.

Some newspapers are crying "spoils" over the recent action of the Republican State Central Committee in recommending that the Milwaukee Free Press be made the official state paper.

The Free Press is entitled to this recognition. It is an excellent newspaper, has a large and increasing list of subscribers, and will bring official publications to a great number of readers, those who are interested in the reforms for which they have voted during the last four years.

Speaker Cannon, it is said, is opposed to any changes in the present tariff. He says the people are satisfied with the condition of the country, and a change of the tariff in one part would necessitate a general tearing up, a change all along the line.

Uncle Joe makes out to know about where he ought to stand for the people but he is not just right in his predictions that a change in rates on one commodity would mean a change in all.

The Sentinel persists in calling the Cooper bill for giving the interstate commerce commission additional powers of correcting or fixing rates, the Quarles-Cooper bill.

Mr. Cooper introduced the bill in the house and eight days later Senator Quarles introduced it in the Senate. That, as I understand, is the correct version of the bill.

Five years from now it will be an honor to be counted as one of the Wisconsin stalwarts in 1901, which every one who can make his title good to it will be proud and zealous to claim. Some one can make a good thing by getting out an appropriate button or badge to the number of 100,000 or so, indicating that the wearer was a 1901 stalwart.—Whitewater Register.

When bolting a regular candidate and accepting one of an opposite party becomes an "honor," when disloyalty is to be rewarded, then let us all go out of politics and keep out.

The attorneys of Milwaukee gave Chief Justice Cassoday a banquet last week which was a pleasant and honorable tribute to the Judge, who has been on the supreme bench twenty-five years.

Judge Cassoday is indeed an upright judge. His name will go down to future generations with those of Judges Cole and Lyon as a man who served the people justly and well.

One of Sheridan's Dodges.

It is related of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the dramatist and statesman, that, always in debt, he had among his creditors the brothers Chalie, who were the partners in a wine firm in 1775. One day when he was giving a dinner party to some distinguished people Sheridan sent for one of the brothers, told him he was now able to settle his account and invited him to the dinner party, asking him to come before the hour for some private conversation. Chalie arrived early, and he was no sooner in the house than Sheridan sent off a servant with a note to the clerk desiring him, as Mr. Chalie was favoring him with his company, to send as soon as possible three dozen of burgundy, two dozen of claret and two dozen of port, with a dozen of old hock. The unsuspecting clerk sent the wine, with which the guests were so pleased that they asked where it came from. Sheridan, turning toward Chalie, said, "I am indebted to my friend here for all the wine you have tasted and am always proud to recommend him." It was not until the following morning that Chalie realized the double meaning in Sheridan's words. The debt was canceled.

The Lonely Library.

At the English universities the libraries are so little used that they have become famous as places of unbroken solitude. One yarn told to illustrate this is to the effect that an elderly fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, got tired of life and determined to put himself quietly and unostentatiously out of the way, so that the world in general and Caius college in particular should know him no more. Being a man with a great love for his university and a greater love still for his college, he made up his mind that no scandal should be caused by his sudden departure, so he debated in his mind the ways and means. His decision was an inspiration. He bought a decent length of rope and hanged himself in the college library. But his hopes were doomed to disappointment. He was discovered a year and a half later.

Starts In Life.

Some of the men of education have had to start as rag sorters. A surprising number have begun with dishwashing. Among them I have known a musician and two seminarists who have become waiters; a bricklayer who now owns a hotel and is worth $100,000; a civil engineer who threw aside the dish rag for a porter's job and, after seven years' hard work and saving, has just become a partner in a prosperous expressing and shipping business.

A typical case is that of a young doctor who came to America to make his fortune with a hundred spare dollars in his pocket. He tramped about New York for weeks to find work to suit him. He was starving before a friendly Comasco cook got him a chance to wash dishes. He lost his self respect, he said, and seemed to fall lower and lower until he resolved to learn English and a trade. He is now a skilled ladies' tailor and earns $35 a week during the busy season.—World's Work.

Ancient Tailors' Laws.

An old labor law in England in force in 1783 contained the following six clauses: Any tailor who joined a union was to be sent to jail for two months. Tailors must work from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 at night. Wages were not to be higher than 48 cents a day. Each tailor was to be allowed 3 cents for breakfast. Any tailor who refused to work was to be imprisoned for not more than two months. If any employer paid higher wages he was to be fined $25, and the workmen who took the increase were to be sent to jail for two months.

A Hard Pie Crust.

A good story is told of a Harry lady who in making some pie mistook plaster of paris for flour and did not find out her mistake until the pie had been served up. For once pie crusts and promises bore no similarity, and the pie was buried in the back garden, doubtless to be discovered in the future as Roman remains.—Western Mail.

First Aid.

Edith—Is it true, Dolly, that Larkin kissed you before he picked you up in that runaway? Dolly—Yes, dear; you know he is studying to be a doctor, and that was first aid to the injured.—Chicago Record Herald.

His Ignorance.

He—They say he has more money than he knows what to do with. She—Has he really? Such ignorance is bliss.—Puck.

Persistent people begin their success where others end in failure.—Eggleston.

Main Point Settled.

"They have called two doctors in for consultation."

"And do the doctors agree?"

"I believe they have agreed upon the price."

If you neglect your business and have a rival who attends to his, look out.—Atchison Globe.

THREE LAKES.

Miss M. Cuff went to Hackley Tuesday where she will hold services.

Mr. A. Hanson, our shoe man attended to business in Rhinelander this week.

Louis Erb and Dan Dickenson returned Monday from Rhinelander where they attended court.

Mrs. Kanouse is making weekly trips to Watersmeet and Monico Jct. where she has classes in music.

L. Zawacki of this place made a trip to Eagle River last week and sold eight car loads of wood to be shipped from Three Lakes.

Fred Johns received a car load of lumber from Rhinlander this week and expects two more. This lumber is to be used to build summer resort cottages for the Batavia Gun Club.

Rev. B. Lowen and wife were delegates for the Free Methodist Convention and Miss M. Cuff was delegate for the Presbyterian Convention which was held in Rhinelander last week.

Mr. Mc Crary undertook to cross Maple Lake last week and when about half way across broke through the ice and took a bath. Macsays it is not right to take a bath in a lake this time of year.

HAZELHURST.

Rev. E. A. Ware held services at Star Lake, Sunday.

Chas. Ransom made a business trip to Wausau last week.

D. H. Wheeler was a business visitor at Rhinelander the past week.

Mrs. Wm. Silsby is able to be about again after a three weeks' illness.

Arthur Kiagle is very ill with typhoid fever in the hospital at Wausau.

Chas. Steele and family returned from a short trip to Rhinelander Friday.

Vance Mitchell of Eldron is a visitor at the home of his cousin, Rev. E. Ware.

Mrs. Charles Steele, who has been ill the past few weeks, is greatly improved.

Dennis Vachaw of Minneapolis is a visitor at the home of his brother Herman Vachaw.

Mesdames Chas. Stoker and Theo. Bruett were at Minocqua between trains Saturday.

Mrs. Wm. Lowe is entertaining her mother Mrs. Fondrick of Grand Rapids, Wis., this week.

Teachers and pupils are very busily engaged in preparing for a fine Christmas entertainment.

The ice on Lake Catherine is in fine condition for skating and our young people are taking advantage of it.

Rev. A. P. Sater, the Swedish pastor from Bessemer, Mich., held services for his people in the M. E. Church Monday evening.

Among those who went to Rhinelander to secure naturlization papers last week were Anton Kucera, Sr., Peter Christianson and Jos. Kozda.

Miss Blanche Matteson of Rhinelander, who teaches in the Tomahawk river district, was a visitor at the home of Miss Lillian Halliday, Saturday.

The Hazelhurst Athletic Club was organized Sunday, Dec. 4, with the following officers and members: Prof A. D. Ehlmeek, Pres.; John Fox, Sec.; Jas. Hinds, Treas; Herman Gehn, S. H. Wheeler, Albert Gregory, Del. Rickard, John Huids, Geo. Hager, Oscar Knabe, Fred Smith, Joe Krumpus, Ole Anderson, Henry Arndt.

The Young People's Society gave a social at the hall Friday evening. Flinch was played until refreshments were served, then a gum chewing contest was held in which the one moulding the best animal or bird with the gum were given prizes. Vance Mitchell received first and Will Anderson consoled himself with the booby prize, a two headed doll.

THREE LAKES COUPLE MARRY.

Rev. D. O. Deitzman of the Free Methodist church was in Three Lakes Sunday and there united in marriage Miss Leafy Loey to Charles French. The ceremony, which took place at the bride's home, was followed by a dinner to which about twenty-five friends had been invited. The young couple will continue to make Three Lakes their home.

Animal and Plant Allies.

An interesting instance of the manner in which insects sometimes assist the growth of plants is furnished by the history of a climbing plant which grows in the Philippines. At an early stage in its career the plant, which, like other plants, begins to grow from the ground, severs its connection with the soil and thenceforward lives with its roots attached to dead bamboo canes. It develops, in addition to other leaves, certain pitcher shaped leaves, into the cups of which it sends a second set of roots. A species of small black ant frequents the pitchers and incidentally carries into them minute fragments of decaying wood and leaf mold, from which the roots derive a constant supply of food for the support of the plant.

England's Milk Bill.

The laborer, it seems, is content with 5 gallons of milk, 9 pounds of cheese and 15 pounds of butter in the twelve months. Artisans and mechanics have 12 gallons of milk, 11 pounds of cheese and the same quantity of butter. Each member of the upper class, however, drinks on an average 31 gallons of milk in a year, eats 10½ pounds of cheese and 41 pounds of butter. A member of the upper class drinks rather more than six times as much milk as a laborer, eats just a little more cheese and uses three times as much butter.

Healthy Mothers.

Mothers should always keep in good bodily health. They owe it to their children. Yet it is no unusual sight to see a mother, with babe in arms, coughing violently and exhibiting all the symptoms of a consumptive tendency. And why should this dangerous condition exist, dangerous alike to mother and child, when Dr. Boschee's German Syrup would put a stop to it at once? No mother should be without this old and tried remedy in the house—for its timely use will promptly cure any lung, throat or bronchial trouble in herself or her children. The worst cold or cough can be speedily cured by German Syrup; so can hoarseness and congestion of the bronchial tubes. It makes expectoration easy, and gives instant relief and refreshing rest to the cough-racked consumptive. New trial bottles, 25c; large size, 75 cents. For sale by J. J. Reardon.

Grip Quickly Knocked Out.

"Some weeks ago during the severe winter weather both my wife and myself contracted severe colds which speedily developed into the worst kind of la grippe with all its miserable symptoms," says Mr. J. S. Eglestون of Maple Landing, Iowa. "Knees and joints aching, muscles sore, head stopped up, eyes and nose running, with alternate spells of chills and fever. We began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, aiding the same with a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and by its liberal use soon completely knocked out the grip." These Tablets promote a healthy action of the bowels, liver and kidneys which is always beneficial when the system is congested by a cold or attack of the grip. For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

Contest Notice.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
WAUSAU, WIS., Oct. 28th, 1904.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by West Lathrop, contestant, against homestead entry No. 10665, made August 14th, 1903, for NW¼ NW¼ and Lot 3, Section 21, Township 38, N. Range 7, E. by Almora B. Smart, contestee, in which it is alleged that Almora B. Smart has not lived upon or cultivated any of said land for over a year last past, nor in any manner improved said tract as required by law, but has during said period, wholly abandoned the same, and that said alleged absence from the said land was not due to his employment in the army, navy, or marine corps, of the United States as a private soldier, officer, seaman, or marine, during the war with Spain, or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on December 27, 1904, before Clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, (and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on December 27, 1904 before) the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Wausau, Wisconsin.

JOHN W. MILLER, Register.
a24-d29. HENRY G. MCCONNEN, Receiver.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
November 8th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on December 23, 1904, viz: William Barker of Three Lakes, who made H. E. No. 9344 for the NW¼, sec. 25 Twp. 38 N. R. 11 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Federer, Chas. Russell, Frank McNinch and Emil Kloes, all of Three Lakes, Wisconsin.

JOHN W. MILLER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
November 22, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on December 20th, 1904, viz: William A. Trabant, of Tomahawk, Wisconsin, who made H. E. No. 9570, for Lots 6 and 7 Sec. 13, Tp. 37, N. R. 8, East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Herman Fetke, Henry Wubker, Frank Dawson, Otto Kraez, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

JOHN W. MILLER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
November 1st, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on December 19th, 1904, viz: John S. Adams, of Rhinelander, Wisconsin, who made H. E. No. 9562, for the SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 24 Tp. 37 N. R. 11 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: William Bendret, John L. Nye, William T. Price, Wm. Mayville, all of Gagen, Wisconsin.

JOHN MILLER, Register.

IN PROBATE, ONEIDA COUNTY COURT.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular term of the County Court to be held in and for said county at the Court House in Rhinelander, in said County on the 3rd day of January, 1904, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of Martha Zemach for letters of administration of the estate of August Zemach deceased.

Dated Dec. 2, 1904.

LEVI J. BILLINGS,
d4-w3. County Judge.

When you want a pleasant laxative take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

A CARD

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded. Sold by.

J. J. Reardon.

JOB PRINTING.

This office is prepared to do all kinds of job printing. We have just received a new supply of job type and other material for this work and solicit your patronage.

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Greatest Theatrical Paper in America.
All persons interested in the happenings in the
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OF RHINELANDER
for bargains in Christmas Candies. We have the best equipped Candy Kitchen in the City and offer the following special Holiday prices in Candies.

Candy, 40c quality going at per lb. 20c
3 lbs. for 50c
Candy, 20c quality going at per lb. 15c
2 lbs. for 25c
Taffy Candies, 3 lbs. for 25c

With every 20 pounds of Candy sold we give a 1 pound box of Candy FREE

We do not trust. Don't ask for Credit.

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G. P. ALEXANDER
FOR HIGH CLASS WALL PAPER
BURLAP AND CRASH
PLATE AND ROOM MOULDING
Competent Workmen Employed.
Get my prices before going Elsewhere
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125 SOUTH STEVENS STREET

WISCONSIN
BLUE GRASS LAND CO.
OWN AND OFFER FOR SALE
FARMING, GRAZING AND TIMBER LANDS
Choice Lake Fronts on the finest lakes in Oneida and Vilas County. Prices Low. Terms Easy. Maps and Literature will be sent on application.
EAGLE RIVER: Capt. Dan Graham, Manager.
RHINELANDER: Olof Rosen, Manager

BUY YOUR SHOES AT A SHOE STORE
—AT—

A. Shauder's Shoe Store
146-48 S. Brown St.
Rhinelander, Wis.
No shoddy leather and all made up in first-class shape by well known reputable manufacturers. Boys' Shoes 1.00 and up. Men's Shoes 125 and up

Reason, the First,
We need the business and we can serve you better than anyone else
So call up 'phone 93 and let us get your bundle.
Rhinelander Steam Laundry.

WISHES HIS NECK WAS LONG AS A GIRAFFE'S
so he could taste a glass of delicious Rhinelander beer all the way down. For a gentleman and a judge of fine beer there is none brewed that can compare with Rhinelander beer. It is delicious to the refined palate and a joy and delight as long as it lasts. Try our beer if you have never had the pleasure.
TRY OUR MALT TONIC.
IT BUILDS YOU UP.
RHINELANDER BREWING CO.

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J. M. HOGAN,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office: ROUMAN BUILDING. Telephone: 29-2

T. B. MCINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rhinelander, Wis
Office Corner Brown and Davenport Streets

T. R. WELCH,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office over Dunn & Wood's Hardware Store
Rhinelander, Wis.

H. L. GARNER,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office in Merchants State Bank Building.
Rhinelander, Wis.

C. H. O'CONNOR,
DENTIST.
Office Corner Stevens and Davenport Sts
Over Horr's store.

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S. H. ALBAN,
Attorney at Law.
Collections promptly attended to.
Office in Merchants State Bank building

S. S. MILLER,
Attorney at Law.
Collections sharply looked after.
Office over First National Bank

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor.
Rhinelander, Wis

A. W. SHELTON,
Attorney at Law.
Special attention paid to homestead law and contests.
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Prices from $22 to $35, strictly hand made.
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LOCAL TIME TABLES.

C. & N.-W. R'y Time Tables

SOUTH BOUND DEPART.

No. 14—5:55 a. m.——Daily, except Sunday
No. 2—10:45 a. m.——Daily, except Sunday
No. 6—11:22 p. m.——Daily
No. 20—4:15 p. m.——Sunday only
No. 52—4:45 p. m.——way freight, D. ex. Sun

NORTH BOUND ARRIVE.

No. 5—11:22 p. m.——Daily, except Sunday
No. 17—1:35 p. m.——Daily, except Sunday
No. 11—8:50 a. m.——Daily
No. 31—2:50 p. m.——Sunday only
No. 53—9:05 a. m.——way freight, D. ex. Sun

June 28, 1903. W. C. RIXER, Agent.

Milwaukee, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited, No. 8*——2:10 a. m.
Gladstone Local No. 130†——7:40 a. m.
Way Freight No. 22†——8:00 a. m.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

No. 8 has solid vestibuled sleepers between Minneapolis and Montreal.

No. 130 makes close connection at Penelise for all points north and south on C. M. & St. P. lines.

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited No. 7*——2:10 a. m.
Minneapolis Local No. 85†——7:20 a. m.
Way Freight No. 23†——6:00 a. m.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

No. 7 makes connections at Minneapolis for all points west.

Through tickets furnished to all parts of the world and baggage checked through to destination.

R. F. TOMPKINS, Agent.

THE CITY IN BRIEF

George Langley of Merrill was in the city Thursday.

S. P. Templeton of Wausau was in the city Saturday.

Chas. Steele of Hazelhurst was a visitor in the city Friday.

Fred Price went to Eagle this week to make his people a visit.

Charles Chafee is working for the Mutual Telephone Company.

Dr. S. R. Stone was in Crandon on professional business, Monday

Ed. Brazell transacted business during the week in Tomahawk.

Miss Maud Howen of Tomahawk visited friends in this city last week.

Mayor Stapleton had business in Monico and Eagle River, Saturday.

The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Krueger is reported seriously ill.

R. Whitaker of Kaukauna was a business visitor in Rhinelander, Friday.

C. A. Windoft, a well known Ashland man was here on business. Monday.

Chas. Adams and Miss Olive Nash of Eagle River were guests of friends here, Friday.

Myron Mather, the State Line lumberman, was registered at the Rapids, Friday.

Martin Berg, the game warden, was over at Eagle River on official business, Friday.

Al. Thompson of Merrill was in the city Friday and Saturday looking after business matters.

Miss Nellie Brazell was recently the guest of her aunt, Mrs. H. N. Blackburn in Tomahawk.

Frank Gosling was up from Monico, where he is employed, and spent Sunday with friends.

This section was visited by a light fall of snow this week but not sufficient for sleighing.

E. M. James of the James Music Co. of Wausau, catered to the wants of his customers in this city, Monday.

Victor Linley of Superior was in Rhinelander a portion of the week the guest of his friend, Dr. P. B. Stewart.

John Hinkley and son of Armstrong Creek were in Rhinelander, Saturday calling on friends and attending to business matters.

Miss Adice Demars, employed at C. D. Bronson's store, has been off duty a portion of the week, caring for her mother, who has been very ill.

Miss Clara Hillesheim, who is assistant principal in the Tomahawk High school, spent Friday last in this city visiting at the High school.

O. E. Bales of Merrill, representing the Scranton Correspondence Schools, was in Rhinelander during the week looking after t e wants of his pupils.

John Ringle of Manistique, Mich., was the guest of friends on the South side over Sunday. The gentleman is one of Manistique's leading meat dealers.

Miles Wilcox, of Arbor Vitae, was a pleasant caller at this office Monday, while on his way to Eagle River to serve as juror at this term of court.

Mrs. Kate Pier and daughter, Miss Harriet of Milwaukee, were in the city Tuesday and yesterday looking after their extensive land holdings in this vicinity.

If you haven't time to prepare Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea, it is now made in tablet form also. Get a package already to use. Makes you well; keeps you well. 35cts. J.J. Reardon.

For Sale:—A few folding card tables and refrigerators. They are what is called No. 2 stock, have small defects, just as good as any for use. Call at the office of the Rhinelander M'f'g. Co. tf.

Arthur Chatterton, who is attending the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, Mich., recently ranked second highest in a test in short hand. He carri d first honors for speed. Arthur's class numbers ninety-five.

Mike Wheeler returned to the city Thursday with an elegant big buck which he had shot while hunting near Hazelhurst. During Mike's absence his position at the Arlington Hotel was occupied by Frank Stransky.

The masque ball advertised in the last issue of this paper to be given in Gilligan's Hall, Dec. 13th, has been postponed until Dec. 28th on account of other attractions advertised for Dec. 13th. Music by Willson's orchestra.

Judge W. S Carr, editor and publisher of the Lake Nebagamon Enterprise, was in the city Saturday on his way home from a visit with Antigo relatives. While here the Judge was the guest of his old friend, Dr. P. B. Stewart.

Smoke "Pride of Rhinelander."

Mr. Frank W. Norris, sulphite superintendent of the Rhinelander Paper Co., has rented the house on Oneida Avenue now occupied by S. H. Ashton and will have his family here from Rumford Falls, Maine, by Jan. 1st. Mr. Ashton intends to move into his new residence this week.

The Falkner Stock Co. closed a three nights' engagement at the Grand Saturday evening. The company was on an average with the usual run of attractions which come this way and was afforded fair houses. From here the troupe went to Antigo.

Harvey Walsh of Oshkosh was in the city Tuesday.

Ray Slossen leaves Saturday for a visit with relatives in Ogema.

Don't fail to hear the German band at the vaudeville Saturday eve.

The leading Cigar in this section is the "Pride of Rhinelander."

Geo. B. Thomas, the Minocqua cigar manufacturer, was in the city Tuesday.

Mr. Egloff's family have moved int town for the winter from their homestead.

The Priscilla sale of fancy articles Saturday afternoon at the Armory. Admission free.

Vaudeville given by the Priscillas Saturday evening, Dec. 10, at Armory Admission 15 cents.

Miss Maud Raymond returned Saturday afternoon from a two days visit with friends in Oshkosh.

B. N. McCarey, of Antigo, passenger conductor on the North-Western road shook hands with local friends Monday.

Did you see that 100 piece dinner set at the Racket Store? It's only $10.00 and warranted not to craze. d1-8.

Henry Dennis was called to Manawa, Waupaca Co., last Wednesday by the death of his sister, Mrs. John Kinsman.

J. M. Schwartz one of the "Soo" lines freight conductors, spent a few days of the week visiting friends in Clintonville.

Mr. E. Rosen of Chicago, with his late, will assist the Pricillas in their vaudeville entertainment at the Armory, Dec. 10th.

Miss Julia Caley, expert card reader of St. Louis, Mo., is located at 110 Brown street. Your fortune read for 25 and 50 cents. d8.

The Priscilla's entertainment at the Armory, Dec. 10th, will consist of a vaudeville the first part and concert as the second part.

Christ. Hatley returned to the city this week from a three months visit with his parents at Mould, Norway. He reports a very enjoyable trip.

Take your Job Printing to the New North office. We have as good facilities for turning out work quickly as any office in this section.

In our issue of last week we neglected to mention the arrival Wednesday morning of a healthy baby boy at the residence of Editor and Mrs. H. E. Osborne.

C. M. Miles, formerly a resident of this city, but for the past few years yard superintendent of the Salsich & Wilson Company at Star Lake, was visiting with old friends in the city Tuesday.

When you feel like singing—sing,
Sighing will never pleasure bring,
Learn to laugh, you can laugh and laugh right
By taking Rocky Mountain Tea at night.
J. J. Reardon.

Ed. Reiss and Charles Christianson, homesteaders residing near Mercer were in Rhinelander, Saturday doing trading. The men will trap during the winter—sporting mink and fox very plentiful in their locality. Last winter Mr. Christianson cleared over three hundred dollars by his traps.

Jubilee services are being conducted this week at St. Mary's Catholic church and are being attended by hundreds of Catholics from the city and country. Rev. Father Schmitz, the local pastor, is being assisted in the work by Fathers Dillon of Minocqua and Saile of Antigo. Services are held in the morning and evening. The jubilee ends today.

For the first time since taken ill eight weeks ago, Lenn Markham was able to leave the house yesterday. In appearance Lenn looks about the same but says that he is far from strong enough to work. Since his recovery he has been kept busy receiving the congratulations of his friends.

Dr. C. D. Packard arrived Saturday from Cincinnati, Ohio, where he has been for several weeks enjoying rest from his practice. Dr. appears and feels much improved in health and expects soon to be his former self again. After a stay here of two weeks attending to business matters he will return to Ohio.

Axel Dahlgren, a young Danish man, whose home is in Copenhagen, is the guest of his friend, Olaf Rosen in this city. Mr. Dahlgren has received his education in the private schools and universities of his native country and comes to the United States to acquire a knowledge of American business methods and learn our language.

"Foolkiller No. 4" is the name of an iceboat recently built and owned by a number of the city's prominent young men. The boat was to have made its trial trip on Lake George Sunday, but owing to a deficiency in its construction, failed to sail. The matter has been attended to and the boat promises to be in excellent working order for it's first journey, Sunday. Ice-boating will no doubt be one of the winter's popular sports.

County Supt. of Schools F. M. Mason will leave the la ter part of this week on a tour of inspection of the schools at Monico and Three Lakes. Three district schools in the Town of Gagen will close after a successful fall term next Friday. These schools will re-open in the spring. Next week Supt. Mason contemplates a visit to all the schools in the eastern portion of the county. Christmas week he will attend the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Teacher's Association to be held in Milwaukee.

Earl Riley transacted business Friday in Minocqua.

Jno. B. Dunnigan of Wausau was in the city during the week.

Elmer Willson of Gladstone, Mich., is the guest of friends in the city.

Charles Chafee has resigned his position as day clerk at the Rapids Hotel.

Walter Weldeman returned Friday afternoon from a visit at his home in Antigo.

Miss Elsie Abbott returned Friday from a visit with her brother, Wm. Abbott at Wausau.

Rev. D. O. Deltzman of the Free Methodist church held services in Three Lakes, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Seeger of Ashland were Rhinelander visitors last Thursday and Friday.

John Foster, the Wausau lumberman, has been looking after interests in Rhinelander during the week.

Mrs. E. A. Weesner returned last Thursday morning from a lengthy visit at her former home in Syracuse, N. Y.

Jno. Van Hecke, one of the Wisconsin Valley's prominent attorneys, was over from Merrill on business Friday.

H. T. Segerstrom, a leading Ironwood jeweler, was recently the guest of his brother, Jake Segerstrom in this city.

Sol Sutliff has rented the M. W. Lloyd residence on Oneida avenue and will move his family from Woodboro to this city.

Fred Barnes, Wisconsin representative for Gately & Co. of Chicago, spent a few days of the week with his family in this city.

Axel Lindegren was in Monico and Eagle River Friday and Saturday taking holiday orders for burnt leather work and Indian curios.

Chas. Rath, representing his brother Leo Rath, the well known Milwaukee cigar and tobacco man, called on the local dealers, Friday.

Chas. Morrill has resigned his position in the lumber office of J. H. Queal & Co., to accept a similar offer made him by the Brown Bros.' Co.

Rev. Father Schmitz of St. Mary's church was at Antigo several days of last week assisting Father Saile in the conducting of forty-hour devotion services.

Frank Hoos, the plumber, has had a crew of men at work at Monico this week installing a hot water heating system in the residence of B. F. Jillson.

William Rheaume has given up his position as baggageman for the "Soo" R'y Co., at this station. Jerry Bently, who formerly held the position, succeeds him.

George Byrnes of Watersmeet, Mich., was the guest of local friends a portion of the week. The gentleman is engaged in the grocery business at Watersmeet.

The pictures you send to your friends should be the best, and Chase's ground floor gallery is the place to get them. Special prices for the Holidays. Call soon. tf.

Miss Fae Shafer, an operator at the local telephone exchange, will leave after Christmas for Milwaukee where she will enter one of the well known hospitals to prepare for a trained nurse.

Tom Weltroske, a young Tomahawk musician, was arrested in Ashland recently on a charge of stealing a valuable diamond ring from a party in his city. He was taken to Tomahawk to await trial.

Al. Lytle was over from Norway last week assisting in the packing of his household goods preparatory to their shipment to the above city. Mr. and Mrs. Lytle departed for their new home Friday morning.

Wm. Sommerfeld was in the city Saturday and Sunday on his way to his home in Wausau from an extended trip through the Western states. Mr. Sommerfeld was formerly employed by E. O. Brown in this city.

Robert Young, who works in the American Express Company's office in Duluth, Minn., is in the city this week arranging to move his family to Duluth. Robert was at one time employed at the American's local office.

H. E. Keppler, who has spent the past three months at his old home in Germany returned Saturday morning. He experienced a pleasant trip and much enjoyed his visit with the relatives and friends whom he had not seen for sixteen years.

Julius Prezlow, Clintonville's leading wholesale and retail meat dealer, was in Rhinelander, Saturday attending to business matters and greeting friends. Julius was formerly one of our well known citizens and his brief visits here are greatly appreciated by all who claim his acquaintance.

The loss of the Curran school building has necessitated securing at once place for the two grades thus deprived of school rooms. The school board has placed Mrs. Hamilton's grade in the vacant room in the South Park building and th's week closed arrangements for housing the primary grade under Mrs. Dean's charge, in the parochial school building. Immediately following the burning of the Curran school, Rev. Father Schmitz made an offer of the latter room and this offer so freely and generously extended, has b en accepted. This courtesy on the part of Rev. Schmitz and St. Mary's congregation is sincerely appreciated by the school board and the people of Rhinelander.

A MATTER OF HEALTH
ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

Miss Anna Jennings was up from Pelican Lake, Sunday.

Miss Charlotte Dorr was over from Three Lakes, Sunday.

Court Reporter, Geo. Hart returned to Wausau, Monday morning.

Dr. P. B. Stewart was in Pelican Lake in repouse to a sick call, Monday.

Undertaker H. P. Morrill made a professional trip to Gagen last Thursday.

Loggers who have been up the line near Minocqua report about six to eight inches of snow has fallen in that locality.

M. Marquardt, the cigar manufacturer, called on his customers at points down the Northwestern line, Monday.

Miss Plugh, a teacher in the public schools of Phillips, was recently the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. E. Jackson in this city.

For Sale:—Horse, delivery wagon and full set of harness, cheap. Inquire of Mrs. John Dorr, 110 Brown street. d8.

A large number of men are being sent to Mercer to work on the new branch that the Northwestern is building at that place.

Wm. Rheaume will re-enter the employ of the "Soo" Railway Co., as freight brakeman on a run between this city and Gladstone.

Don't forget that the Racket Store will have the largest line of toys, fancy china and novelties, ever shown in the city for Xmas trade. d8

Mrs. Al. Payment arrived Monday to make a few day's stay among friends. Mrs. Payment is spending the winter with her husband, who is logging near Mercer.

Several new members will be initiated into the mysteries of the F. R. A. at the meeting of the local lodge of that order tonight. The gathering will close with a banquet.

The little body of water east of the court house, familiarly known as "Mud Lake" has frozen to a depth of several inches and at just this time of the season, is popular with skaters.

James Garland, who for a number of weeks has been in the south of the state in the employ of various lighting concerns, has returned to the city and is again working for the Rhinelander Lighting Company.

Removes the microbes which impoverishes the blood and circulation. Stops all trouble that interferes with nutrition. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 35 cts. Tea or tablet form. J.J. Reardon.

Congressman W. E. Brown of this city departed Friday night for Pittsburg, Pa., going directly to Washington from there. The Fifty-eighth Congress was called to order at twelve o'clock Monday by Speaker Cannon.

The North Side People's Church under direction of Rev. A. G. Wilson, has been successfully established. An enrollment of nearly sixty pupils has been successfully secured for the Sunday School which is held every Sunday at 3 o'clock. The interior of the church has been changed and adapted for the new work. The movement is intended to accomodate those not already cared for in a religious way and is entirely non-sectarian. A weekly bible reading or preaching service will hereafter be conducted with an occasional social gathering.

Ben Sprague, a member of Uncle Sam's regular army, who for three years has been stationed in the Philippines, was in Rhinelander, Friday enroute to a visit with his father, who resides west of here on the "Soo" line. The young man since his arrival in the United States, three months ago, has been on duty with his regiment at the St. Louis Exposition. He has received his discharge from the army and will return to St. Louis within a few weeks having signed a contract with the management of the "Boer War" and will tour the United States with that now famous attraction next season.

Smoke "Pride of Rhinelander."

Calumet Baking Powder
Perfect in quality.
Moderate in price.

CRUSOE'S DEPT. STORE

CHRISTMAS 1904
TOYS, DOLLS, BRICABRAC
GIFT GOODS OF ALL KINDS
SPECIAL—300 Bound Books, Standard Fiction, each
25c
Metallic Krokonole Boards
75c
Indian Fancy Splint Baskets, beautifully colo red
5c to 90c

Mr Alex. McFarland has rented a house and will move his family from Rumford Falls, Me. in a few days

Thos. Norris, of the Rhinelander Paper Co., will leave Saturday for Rumford Falls, Me. to accompany his mother and sisters from that place to this city.

Saw mill and other property for sale. Situated on the "Soo" line in good timber district. No competition. For particulars inquire of C. E. Lovett, Prentice, Wisconsin. tf

David M. Taylor, aged 81 years, died Saturday night at his home in Monico, after an illness with pneumonia. The gentleman was one of Oneida county's oldest residents and well known in Rhinelander.

The Counties of Oneida and Vilas have been organized for united Sunday school work and extension with with the following officers elected at the recent local Institute:
Pres.—Rev. A. G. Wilson.
Vice Pres.—Charles Adams, Eagle River
Sec.—Mrs. F. D. Campbell, Three Lakes.
Treas.—Mrs. W. E. Brown.
Primary Supt.—Miss Erma Todd, Rhinelander.
Executive Committee.—Rev. H. T. Wiltsie, B. Lowen, Three Lakes, D. B. Stevens, Rev. D. O. Deltzman.

Chas. Wamslay, the man who was injured at the paper mill a couple of weeks ago, has recovered sufficiently to permit his working again. Wamslay was struck on the head by a falling brick inflicting a skull fracture two and one-half inches in length. It was at first thought that the injury would prove fatal. Dr. S. R. Stone was the attending surgeon.

Matt. Boehm, prescription clerk at the Anderle & Hinman pharmacy, has resigned his position and intends to leave Saturday for his home in Shawano. During the eight months which Matt has been a resident of Rhinelander he has acquired many friends among the young people and his departure is noted with some regret. He will be succeeded by Percy Boynton of New Lisbon, who has just sold his drug store at that place and who is well known to the patrons of Anderle & Hinman.

Colds
"I had a terrible cold and could hardly breathe. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it gave me immediate relief."
W. C. Layton, Sidell, Ill.
How will your cough be tonight? Worse, probably. For it's first a cold, then a cough, then bronchitis or pneumonia, and at last consumption. Coughs always tend downward. Stop this tendency by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.
Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.
Acute colds often cause constipation, bilious attacks, indigestion. Ayer's Pills will give prompt relief.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

A GOOD GUIDE
Rifles Pistols Shotguns
STEVENS FIREARMS
J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO.
P. O. Box 4091
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

HOTEL GAGEN
GAGEN, WIS.
HUGO MEISWINKEL, - Proprietor.
Rates $1.00 per day.
First-class Accommodations.

Dorothy Dodd
A CORRECT SHOE
A woman knows a woman's wants. She knows that with properly fashioned shoes she may almost defy criticism in an ill-fitting gown. Dorothy Dodd shoes are properly fashioned and correct in every detail
Boots $3.00 and $3.50. Oxfords $2.50 and $3.00.
SOLBERG & KOLDEN
Exclusive Agents for Rhinelander.

When making your Fall improvements you will find one or more rooms in need of
WALL PAPER
The place to secure up to date designs and handsome patterns is at the store of
J. J. REARDON
DRUGGIST
RHINELANDER - WISCONSIN

BOX PAPERS!
Best Selection of Writing Paper in the City. Whitings Highland Linen--The Latest.
EVERYTHING FOR WRITERS---YOUNG OR OLD
BRONSON, Stationer

Coal Coal COLDER
Then you will wish you had your bins full of coal.
We have a large stock of the very best coal that money can buy and are prepared to fill orders on short notice.
Try a ton of our Washed Egg Coal for your Range or Furnace.
It is better and cheaper than wood.
J. H. QUEAL & CO.
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN
PHONE 72

NEW NORTH.

PARK & CO., Publishers.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN

DECEMBER...1901						
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

N. M. 6th. F. Q. 14th. F. M. 22nd. L. Q. 29th.

THE WEEK'S NEWS

Happenings of the Past Seven Days in Brief.

ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD

Casualties and Fires, Personal and Political Notes, Business Failures and Resumptions, Weather Record.

INTELLIGENCE FROM ALL PARTS

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

An armistice of six hours was declared at Port Arthur in order that the dead and wounded might be cared for.

It is hinted in St. Petersburg that the emperor may direct Gen. Stoessel to surrender Port Arthur.

Russia gives up hope for Port Arthur and military officials admi the loss of the fortress is certain if Nogi can mount guns on 203-Metre hill. The fleet is out of service and probably will be sunk.

The capture of 203-metre hill and assault on Ehrlung and Keekwan forts are said to have cost the Japanese 15,000 men.

Russia is unwilling to join the powers in a second peace conference at The Hague until her war with Japan is ended.

The Japanese have captured and hold 203-metre hill at Port Arthur after a desperate battle on the summit.

THE CHADWICK AFFAIR.

President Beckwith and Cashier Spear, of the failed Citizens' national bank of Oberlin, which is a creditor of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick to the extent of $240,000, have been arrested on federal warrants.

Jacques Krakauer, of New York, filed a petition in involuntary bankruptcy against Mrs. C. L. Chadwick in the federal court at Cleveland, O. Krakauer is a dealer in laces and embroidery. He claims $600 to be due him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The cruiser Tennesee, the most powerful in the world, was launched in Philadelphia.

A watchman was killed and four nurses injured in a fire in a nurses' home adjoining a St. Louis hospital.

A Missouri Pacific train was wrecked by a broken rail near Holden, Mo., and 45 passengers were injured, ten of them seriously.

In a quarrel at Princeton, Ind., with Carl and John Wilson, coal miners, Clayton Weist was struck with a brick and instantly killed. The Wilsons were arrested.

A wife's jealousy caused the suicide of Dr. James H. Tucker, a well-known Des Moines, Ia., Physician, and Anna Clark, a former domestic at the Tucker home.

Seth Godfrey, Leith Godfrey and Grover E. Eis were drowned at Muscatine, Ia., while attempting to cross the Mississippi river. Ice floats stove in their boat.

In a fire which destroyed their home in Pittsburg, Pa., Mrs. Rock Perry and two of her children were burned to death.

Three persons were burned to death in a fire that destroyed a rooming house in Denison, Tex.

A steady rain broke the longest drought in central Kentucky in half a century.

A movement has been started in London to erect an international Shakespeare memorial.

The famine in Ireland grows worse as a result of the failure of the potato crop, and suffering is great.

Grain to the amount of 15,000,000 bushels, sold to easterners, will leave the north Pacific states in the next 60 days.

The National W. C. T. U. convention adopted a resolution protesting against agitation for repeal of the anticanteen law.

The annual report of Secretary of the Navy Morton favors big battleships, constructed by private contract and establishment of a government gun factory.

Representative James Tawney, of Minnesota, presented to President Roosevelt a fine rapier of the fifteenth century.

In an opinion from the appellate division of the New York supreme court the "closed shop" was declared illegal and opposed to public policy.

The czar is reported as willing to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan.

The planing mill and lumber plant of the A. D. Parr Lumber company was burned to the ground at Clarksburg, W. Va. The total loss will reach $70,000.

A certificate of election has been given to Bennett, republican, who was opposed to Kehoe, democrat, in the Ninth Kentucky district.

A dispatch from Kieff, Russia, announces that 20 persons have lost their lives there through drinking poisoned brandy.

The shortage in the accounts of A. P. Nispagel, former cashier of the St. Charles, Mo., savings bank, is $18,162.

France has conferred upon Speaker Cannon the rank of chevalier of the Legion of Honor, but it is understood that his office precludes the acceptance of the title.

The infant crown prince of Italy was christened with magnificent ceremony at Rome, many notables being present.

The annual report of the commissioner of immigration shows marked improvement in the class of foreigners coming in and recommends correction of the evil of contract labor importations.

A large elevator owned by the South Texas Grain company at Houston, Tex., burned, entailing a loss of $130,000.

A deputy marshal found 38 sticks of dynamite with fuse partly burned at Zeigler, Ill.

Secretary Taft concluded an agreement with Panama as to customs, postal and all other points in dispute and new orders for the regulation of the canal zone have been issued by the war office.

B. S. Wasson, of Chicago, publisher of a railway journal, cut his throat and then asked the attending physician to save his life, but the plea was made in vain.

Gen. Miles' appointment as adjutant general of Massachusetts not only carries a salary of $3,000, but restores the general to full pay in the army, $10,500, making his total salary $14,100.

Russians attempted to retake 203 Metre hill. They assembled a strong force, and assaulted the position, but were repulsed witn heavy loss.

Inhabitants of two villages in Glishlinsk district, in Russia, have died of starvation. Famine prevails throughout the district owing to the scarcity of fish.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of their marriage in a quiet manner at the white house. They were the recipients of congratulatory messages and letters from all parts of the country.

Trains on the Pennsylvania road collided at a siding near Columbus, Ind. Four men were killed.

By the explosion of a gas plant in the cellar of their home, Matthias Haines and his wife, of Mexico, Me., were burned to death.

The fifth trial of A. A. Ames, charged with taking a bribe of $20 from a woman of the town while mayor of Minneapolis, is now in progress before Judge Elliott.

The president informed a delegation that he saw no way by which he properly or legally could interfere to bring about a settlement of the strike of the union employes of the Carnegie Steel company, of Youngstown and Girard, O.

Dr. H. T. Bridgeman and Irvin Cregg, of Bridgeman, were killed at a grade crossing west of Stevensville, Mich., Friday by a Pere Marquette train.

Reports from all over the state of Ohio show that the young wheat is badly damaged by the drought. It has been stunted in its growth and with winter at hand the farmers and grain dealers say the outlook is the most discouraging for years.

Chauncey F. Black, former lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania, and a leader of the democratic party, died at Brockie, his suburban home, near York, Pa.

Fred Wittrock, who 15 years ago served a term in prison for the daring robbery of an express car on the Frisco road of $124,000, died at Leavenworth, Kan.

Because of the establishment of rural free delivery routes the post office department reports show a deficiency of 92.53 per cent. over the previous fiscal year.

Trade developments of the week are reported as favorable.

The report of the United States mint shows that a new coinage record has been made.

Mrs. Gilbert, the famous actress, died suddenly at the Sherman house, in Chicago, succumbing to cerebral hemorrhage. Her death brings her company's season to a close.

Fire started by incendiaries at the world's fair grounds in St. Louis, burned Quo Vadis, Fair Japan, Old St. Louis, and the Bowery, Pike concessions. The loss is $80,000. Two lives are reported lost.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in his annual report, tells of year's progress on the farms of the nation. He shows that the main crops of the United States for the last year are worth $3,583,239,609.

William Davis and wife, charged with the murder of Jacob H. Effertz, of Chicago, at Wilders, Ind., were held in $5,000 each for grand jury action, and on default of bail were committed to jail.

The inauguration of Gen. Porfirio Diaz as president of the republic of Mexico for the seventh time and of Senor Don Ramon Corral as the first vice president took place in the city of Mexico.

President Roosevelt is said by the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald to have about decided to abandon hope of tariff revision for at least a year. The sentiment of leaders is found to oppose a change.

The wives of army and navy officers are to present a petition asking the restoration of the canteen to congress, where it will be met by a counter petition from the W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U., in convention in Philadelphia, requested the president to see that treaties prohibiting the sale of liquor be observed in granting statehood rights to Indian territory.

The hydraulic works at Norway, Mich., owned by the Oliver Mining company, have been destroyed by fire. The loss will reach $500,000.

Private Secretary Loeb has issued an official signed statement denying that President Roosevelt's children had cruelly treated the Thanksgiving turkey sent to the president by Mr. Vost, of Rhode Island, by chasing it until it was exhausted. The turkey came to the white house dressed ready for cooking.

"Battling" Nelson, of Chicago, whipped "Young Corbett," of Denver, in the tenth round of a glove contest in San Francisco.

Gatling guns were used to repulse a night attack of miners at Zeigler, Ill., and two companies of troops give protection to the Leiter plant.

Mme. Janauschek, the noted actress, died of paralysis in an actor's home on Long Island.

Four Chicago hunters and one rescuer nearly lost their lives in Fox lake. A second rescuer was drowned.

The new Russian loan of $260,000,000 will be taken up by French and German syndicates.

Danish bankers have formed an association to assist Jews to emigrate from Prussia to America.

Queen Alexandra of England observed her sixtieth birthday anniversary.

David M. Parry, Indianapolis, was reelected president of the Citizens' Industrial association.

The Louisiana Purchase exposition closed in a scene of pandemonium on the Pike following a day and evening of celebration in which St. Louis showered honors and gifts upon President Francis, the head of the enterprise. The total attendance during the fair was about 18,000,000.

Forty-two hunters were killed and 19 wounded in the open season in the north woods of Wisconsin and upper Michigan which has just closed. The number of deer killed is estimated at 4,000.

Jacob Moore, a merchant of Mount Auburn, Ind., was killed by John Hash, aged 17. Hash claims Moore attacked him while under the influence of liquor and that he shot in self-defense.

Rev. William T. Manning, D. D., vicar of St. Agnes chapel, Trinity parish, New York city, was elected first bishop of the newly organized Episcopal diocese of Harrisburg.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis has been appointed by the president on the Dogger Bank court of inquiry. He has accepted the appointment.

The strike of coal miners in the Massillon, O., district, in which 1,000 men have been involved, was settled, the employers granting a concession of two cents more per ton for loading.

Three deaths resulted from the explosion and fire at the Swiss laundry in New Orleans, La. The victims are young girls.

Receipts of the internal revenue bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, were $232,904,004, an increase of $2,163,079 over the collections for the year preceding.

The four states having the largest production of distilled spirits during the year ending June 30, 1904, are Illinois, 41,765,829 gallons; Kentucky, 23,070,162 gallons; Indiana, 20,828,868 gallons; Ohio, 13,173,537 gallons.

A verdict for $40,000 damages has been awarded in the New York supreme court to Mrs. Anna Morhard, wife of a Staten Island physician, who was killed a year ago in the cellar of his home by an electric shock.

Joseph Leiter was indicted at Duquoin, Ill., on three counts on the charge of bringing armed men into the state contrary to the recently passed statutes.

One man was killed and three fatally injured in an explosion at Goes, O. A press mill of the Miami powder works exploded with several thousand pounds of powder, destroying the building.

The American White Cross First Aid society, intended to supplant the Red Cross in America, has been organized in Chicago and embraces physicians of the highest note and Miss Clara Barton, founder of the older organization.

Mrs. Richard Yates was burned while driving in Springfield, Ill., hot bricks in the carriage setting fire to her skirts. The governor smothered the blaze with his overcoat before she was seriously injured.

The city council is preparing to rid Chicago of the deadly grade crossing, the work already done in this direction having cost more than $27,000,000 and the expense of other improvements swelling the total to more than $69,000,000.

"Battling" Nelson and Jimmy Britt are matched to box December 20 in San Francisco.

The Citizens' Industrial association in convention in New York adopted resolutions urging the state to establish artisan schools as a part of a plan for combating labor unions.

Peter Nissen, who started from Chicago across Lake Michigan in his boat, called the "Fool Killer No. 3," was found dead on the beach two and a half miles west of Stevensville, Mich. When the wrecked aquatic balloon was towed ashore in it was found a note written by him saying an air hose upon which he depended to renew his supply of air had broken and that he was doomed to die of suffocation.

During the year ended June 30, 1904, members of life-saving crews rendered assistance to 1,061 vessels, involving 2,328 lives, of whom a total of 34 were lost.

Miss Nancy Carver Leiter, the second daughter of the late Levi Z. Leiter, of Chicago, and Maj. Colin Powys Campbell, of the British army, were married in Washington.

Gov. Mickey, of Nebraska, has offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension of the slayer of Lulu Johnson, who was shot and instantly killed on the night of October 29, near Valentine, Neb.

The final hearing by the interstate commerce commission in the matter of the complaint of William R. Hearst against the coal carrying roads was begun in Washington.

The will of Richard M. Scruggs, a prominent merchant and philanthropist, who died in St. Louis recently, provides for the distribution of $147,500 among religious institutions.

More Italians are returning to Italy at the present time than ever before, according to statements issued by the various steamship companies whose boats run from New York city to Italian ports.

The official vote of Iowa in the recent election gives Roosevelt, 307,907; Parker, 149,141; Swallow, 11,601; Debs, 16,347; Watson, 2,207. Roosevelt's plurality over Parker is 158,766.

Enoch Sloan, a farmer, went home from Shelby, Ky., in a drunken condition and shot and killed his wife and four small children and then shot himself dead.

Senator Burrows has issued subpoenas for 20 witnesses in the Senator Reed Smoot investigation, and has fixed Monday, December 12, as the date for their appearance before the committee in Washington.

Richard Swartz, engineer, and William Hoodley, fireman, were fatally burned by the bursting of a steam pipe in the Bryant paper mill at Kalamazoo, Mich.

More than 2,000 Chicago manufacturers and wholesalers are to be organized for the purpose of promoting and extending the city's prestige as a trade center.

Startling increase in crime in the United States is shown by S. S. McClure, who attributes grave conditions to the misrule of a "criminal oligarchy," general disregard of the law and failure to enforce the statutes.

October imports were the largest of the year thus far. Exports increased $2,000,000 in spite of a loss of $9,000,000 in agricultural products, compared with the month last year.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Sues for Twenty Years Wages.

Mrs. L. K. Stanley seeks $5,098.33 from J. H. Lanphier, of Janesville, for services rendered between February, 1881, and October, 1900. Mrs. Stanley says she was married at 18, and deserted by her husband when their son was five years old. In February, 1881, she says, she entered defendant's employ as housekeeper, under an agreement that he would support herself and her child in return for services as housekeeper, paying her what the services were reasonably worth. The little boy died the following year and plaintiff remained in defendant's family until 1900. She demanded teerned wages at the rate of five dollars a week for 20 years, and says she only received $15.

Say Turfman Is Insane.

William Neumeister, the former well-known turfman, who twice attempted suicide recently, was declared insane. Mr. Neumeister was at one time wealthy. He was a prominent member of the council and of its committees. As a projector and owner of one of the largest and most finely equipped race tracks in the United States he gained his widest reputation. One hundred thousand dollars was invested by him on his magnificent farm near La Crosse to start his enterprise. When the opening day came the gates closed on the costliest aggregation of horses ever brought together.

Killed While He Slept.

Bert Nowship, a former Appleton man, was murdered in his cabin, near Wauoedah, Mich., his body being found in bed. The discovery was made by a neighbor, whose suspicion was aroused by the mysterious disappearance of Nowship. The murderer committed the crime from outside the cabin. The shot was fired through a window and took effect in the victim's head. Several shots were fired, all but one going wild. Nowship lived alone in his cabin. No theory for the murder has been advanced.

Test Scientific Farming.

Scientific farming is to have a thorough test in Wisconsin, and the department of agriculture of the state university has taken possession of the large farm of the estate of the late Daniel Wells, in Kenosha county, and for the next year it will be run on strictly scientific plans. The farm contains 600 acres and is considered the finest stock farm in the state. The experiment will be under the personal supervision of Prof. Henry, of the university.

Four Plans for New Capitol.

Four plans are under consideration by the capitol building commission for a new capitol. The commission has instructed Charles H. McCarthy, legislative reference librarian, to vacate his rooms on the second floor that it might be used to exhibit the plans. The plans are large and are to be hung about the walls of this room for the coming two months.

The News Condensed.

Robbed, beaten, and with both legs broken by bullets, Nicholai Pulechinski, a laborer employed in a logging camp ten miles east of Hurley, was left alone in the woods to die.

Rev. Father Bertram's silver jubilee was celebrated in Hartford, and about 20 priests were in attendance.

William Likes, of Kenosha, has been given a verdict of $25,000 in Chicago for personal injuries received while working as a lineman for the Milwaukee & Chicago Electric Railway company.

The bursting of fires in one of the boilers of the Mitchell & Lewis Wagon company at Racine, caused considerable damage. Peter Swenson and John McCarthy, employes, narrowly escaped being killed.

The Waukesha county bank, at Plainfield, has increased its capital stock from $15,000 to $25,000.

There is no race suicide in Milwaukee, proudly declares Register of Deeds Pierce. To prove his contention he has compiled figures showing that for the first ten months of this year 8,094 births have been recorded in his office.

Barney Hines, aged about 60, was found dead with his neck broken and a gash in his head on the road five miles east of Soldiers' Grove.

The work of the winter term of the dairy school of the University of Wisconsin, which began early in November, is progressing, and there are now some 125 students in attendance.

Owing to changed conditions, the farmers' institute for Prentiss, Price county, December 20 and 21, will be held at Apollonia, Gates county, on the same dates.

State Commissioner of Banking Bergh has examined and approved articles of incorporation for a new state bank at Humbird, Clark county. The capital is $5,000. The incorporators are John Babler, Rosina Babler and Charles H. Sanders.

Fred Owens, living near Waupaca, a former resident of Plainfield, committed suicide by hanging. He was 50 years old.

The 15-months-old son of George Dunlap, at Green Bay, set fire to his clothes with matches. He died after three days of suffering.

The most disastrous fire in the history of Wittenberg occurred recently, with a loss of $34,500.

All of the Masonic bodies in Fond du Lac have approved a proposition for the erection of a Masonic temple.

The five miles of road that intervene between Oshkosh and the Northern state hospital for the insane at Winnebago will be lined with apple trees next summer.

Major James Gorman, of Kenosha, who is the proprietor of a barber shop, was arrested charged with violating the state law in regard to the issuance of licenses to barbers.

The Sauk county board of supervisors voted to build a fine new court house, appropriating $100,000.

Mrs. Edward C. Wall died suddenly in Milwaukee after a short illness. Mrs. Wall was the wife of Edward C. Wall, well-known in business and political circles throughout the country.

One of the largest tobacco shipments that has ever been made to a foreign port has been sent abroad from Janesville. It consisted of 2,000 cases of leaf tobacco and was consigned to Antwerp.

The state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Milwaukee.

JAP LOSSES HEAVY.

Rumor that Turning Point is a Failure—Port Arthur Under Heavy Japanese Fire.

Mukden, Dec. 6.—There is persistent rumor that the force of Japanese sent to turn Gen. Rennenkampf's flank has been repulsed with great loss. The story is not yet officially confirmed, but details are given with great circumstantiality. It is stated that Gen. Rennenkampf, who knew the movement was maturing, awaited the Japanese at the mouth of one of the passes, and that the Japanese turning force threw itself unsuspectingly into the ambuscade, where, after the fight, the Russians collected 500 Japanese corpses. It is added that there are 1,000 more Japanese which it had been impossible to collect, owing to the fire of the Japanese. This does not include the Japanese loss in wounded. The Russian loss, according to this account, is only 30 or 40 men.

London, Dec. 6.—A dispatch from Cheefoo on Dec. 5 to the Daily Telegraph says:

"Heavy firing continues at Port Arthur today. The Japanese are making most determined and persistent efforts to capture the northern forts."

SHOOTS CONVICT.

Unruly Prisoner Tries to Club Official of Penitentiary and is Shot, Causing Death.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Dec. 6.—While making an assault on Deputy Warden Cooley, of the Sioux Falls penitentiary, Robert White, a prisoner, was fatally shot and died a half-hour later. He was the most unruly prisoner in the penitentiary, and the dungeon, solitary confinement, and other modes of punishment failed to break his spirit. He frequently had threatened the lives of his fellow prisoners and members of the prison force. For some time past he had been confined to his cell, where his meals were served to him.

White became unusually ugly and the deputy warden found it necessary to enter his cell, accompanied by four guards, for the purpose of handcuffing him. White had torn his table to pieces, and armed with a club made from it, and a steel bar which he had secured in some mysterious manner from the blacksmith shop, he made a vicious spring for the deputy warden, with the evident intention of killing him. Guard Frank Hogan drew a revolver and shot White in the thigh. The wounded man fought like a maniac, but finally was overpowered. He steadily grew weaker until he died.

CONGRESS CONVENES.

The Session Was Very Short and Both Houses Adjourn—Senate Pays Tribute to Dead.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The last session of the Fifty-eighth congress was called to order at noon yesterday. The opening was under the usual interesting conditions, and amid those scenes that for years have made the reassembling of congress among the notable events of the country. Hundreds of sightseers early thronged the corridors and crowded into the galleries to witness the formal proceedings. From one end of the capitol building to the other, the tread of statesmen and the flutter of femininity distinguished the occasion from any other in the official or social calendar of the year. From the lethargy which has characterized Washington since early in the spring, the city awakened to a new era and heralded with apparent joy the day which opens both the official and social seasons.

TYNER IS DEAD.

Former Postmaster General and Assistant Attorney General Dies in Washington.

Washington, Dec. 6—Former Postmaster General James N. Tyner died at 9:35 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Tyner was postmaster general during President Grant's administration. His last official duty was as assistant attorney general for the post-office department, from which office he was removed last year, and afterwards indicted, with his nephew, Harrison J. Barrett, on a charge of conspiracy in connection with the use of the mails by certain alleged "get rich quick concerns. On this charge he was acquitted by a jury.

He has been in ill health for a number of years. He was born in Indiana in 1826.

Ranchman Shot.

Bismark, N. D., Dec. 6.—William Head, a colored ranchman and farmer, was shot and instantly killed, it is alleged, by Albert Schribner, a nineteen-year-old boy, who was working for him.

The shooting occurred at McKenzie, twenty miles from here, and the officials arrested Schribner, who is now in jail here.

Fatal Fall.

Appleton, Wis., Dec. 6.—One Workman was instantly killed yesterday and four others seriously injured, one of them probably fatally by the fall of scaffold at a local hotel, where additions were being made to the building.

World's Fair Attendance.

St. Louis, Dec. 6.—The official figures for the attendance at the World's Fair were made public yesterday. The total attendance was 18,741,073, and that of the closing day, Dec. 1, was 203,101.

TWIN CITY MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Dec. 5

Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.11; No. 2 northern, $1.10; May, $1.13¼. Oats—No. 3 white, 28c. Corn—No. 3, 46c. Rye—No. 2, 73c. Barley—No. 2, 40c. Flax—$1.13. Butter—Creamery, extras, 24@25c; creamery, firsts, 23@24c; dairy, fancy, 21@22c. Poultry—Turkeys, 9@10c; chickens, 7@8c. Hay—Uplands, fancy, $8.50.

St. Paul, Dec. 5.

Cattle—Steers, $3.50@4.00; cows, $3.00@3.50. Hogs—$4.50@4.75. Sheep—muttons, $3.00; lambs, $5.00.

INTERIOR OF THE EARTH.

Calculations of a Scientific Nature Upon the Inner Center of the Globe.

Experiments to be tried in the Washington monument by officers of the geological survey to try to determine the comprehensiveness of the earth's mass, has awakened widespread interest in scientific circles, says a Washington letter. Coming as it does on the heels of a project broached by Charles Algernon Parsons, of England, to bore a hole 12 miles into the earth, the scientific world has much food for speculation.

Prof. Parsons estimates that to sink a shaft 12 miles deep would cost $25,000,000, and that it would require 85 years to accomplish it. This shaft, cut down into the earth, would represent the equivalent of a hole one foot deep in a mass 466 feet thick. It would solve many questions that the scientific knowledge of the world has left unanswered, yet it would investigate only the crust and leave thousands of miles of the interior mass still untouched.

No man has gone down into the earth's interior beyond the distance of one mile and lived to tell the story. The deepest boring in the "crust" of the planet is 5,000 feet—less than one four-thousandths of the distance to the center of the globe.

The earth's interior is a vast unknown, beside which, in the realm of mystery the heavens are an open book. The most daring explorer seeking new fields of heroism in unraveling the mysteries of nature has halted even before he could plan to surmount the obstacles that lie in the pathway of the secrets of the earth's mass.

The amount of compression at the globe's center should, to some extent at least, define the character of the mass of which it is formed.

Within the Washington monument, which is 550 feet high, is to be stretched a wire 500 feet long, on the free end of which will be hung heavy weights. Survey experts, who will conduct the experiments, hope by this means to gain a knowledge of the force of gravity at equal distance toward the center of the earth.

It is argued that the great mass of the interior of the earth is solid. Against the contention that the planet, under a crust 25 miles thick, is a mass of fiery liquid is arrayed the fact of the known density of the globe. That density in the earth's entirety is about 5.5 times the density of the water that covers three-quarters of the surface.

FEARFUL WASTE OF ENERGY

Loss of Power in Coal During Transmution Into Electric Light.

Ninety-nine per cent. of the sun-power or energy stored up in a ton of coal is lost on its way to the electric-light bulb. Thus we get only a hundredth part of the possible light contained in a ton of coal. The other 99 parts are lost on the way, dissipated in heat, and used up in friction in the engine or the electric apparatus, and never become light. To discover some way to prevent this fearful waste of energy is one of the great problems confronting scientists to-day, writes Orison Swett Marden, in Success.

Just as fearful a waste of energy goes on in man's use of his own powers. Instead of 100 per cent. of his energy appearing in results that are worth while, often not more than one per cent. of it gets into his real work, the rest being thrown away, dissipated in scores of ways.

A young man starts out in life with a large amount of force and vitality stored up in his brain, nerves and muscles. He feels an almost limitless supply of energy welling up within him, a fullness and buoyancy which knows no repression. He believes he will do wonders with this energy, and that he will transmute practically all of it into light—achievement. In the pride of his youth and strength, he seems to think that there is practically no end to his power to throw off energy, and so he often flings it out on every side with reckless prodigality. He burns it up here in a cigarette or a pipe, there in whisky or wine; here he drains it off in heavy suppers and late hours, there in vicious living, idleness, shiftlessness, and botched work, until he finally comes to himself with a shock and asks: "Where is the electric light I meant to produce with all my energy? Is this flickering candle flame all that I can generate?" He is appalled to find that, with all his superabundant vitality, he has scarcely produced light enough to illumine his own way, and has nothing left for the world. He who had boasted of his strength and felt confident of shedding a light that would dazzle the world stumbles along himself in semi-darkness. The energy which should have been transmuted into achievement has been lost on the way.

Where He Could See.

A waitress in a restaurant in a northern town is known to the members of the establishment for her ready wit. An occasional customer went in the other day for dinner. After receiving his order the waitress handed him a newspaper to while away the time that would elapse before dinner was served. He looked up after a few minutes and said:

"I say, miss, have you nothing comic to look at?"

"Well, sir," replied the waitress, without a smile, "there's a looking-glass straight in front of you, sir."—Comic Cuts.

Deadly Insult.

"The landlady is just hopping mad at old Sharp."

"What is the trouble now?"

"Old man Sharp tasted the butter yesterday at dinner and suddenly reached over and handed the landlady two tickets to the pure food show."—Cleveland Leader.

Japanese Mourning.

He who walks through life with an even temper and a gentle patience—patient with himself, patient with others, patient with difficulties and crosses—he has an every-day greatness beyond that which is won in battle or chanted in cathedrals.—Orville Dewey.

Swimmer's Great Feat.

A well-known Belgian swimmer named Janssens made a wager that he could stay in the water ten hours, swimming the whole time. He won the wager, performing the feat in the Antwerp baths.

EVERY WALK IN LIFE.

A. A. Boyce, a farmer, living three and a half miles from Trenton, Mo., says: "A severe cold settled in my kidneys and developed so quickly that I was obliged to lay off work on account of the aching in my back and sides. For a time I was unable to walk at all, and every makeshift I tried and all the medicine I took had not the slightest effect. My back continued to grow weaker until I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and I must say I was more than surprised and gratified to notice the back ache disappearing gradually until it finally stopped."

Doan's Kidney Pills sold by all dealers or mailed on receipt of price, 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

AN INVITING PROSPECT.

Will Canada in the next quarter of a century take the place of the United States as the great wheat exporting section of the western hemisphere? Everything points that way. In the opinion of experts the United States has reached high water mark as a wheat exporting country. The increasing population over there has reached the point when home consumption is becoming annually greater in proportion than the increase in wheat production. As a matter of fact wheat production is decreasing over there as the land becomes more valuable and by reason of the demand for other forms of produce for home consumption. It is said that the wheat crop this year is not more than 70 per cent. of the crop of 1901 and much below the crops of 1902 and 1903. It is estimated that this year the United States surplus for export will not be over 100,000,000, which is less than any year since 1878 with two exceptions. Not only is this the case, but a considerable quantity of the best Canadian wheat is being imported into Minnesota and also Chicago.

All this tends to keep the price of wheat near the dollar mark, and "dollar wheat" is the loadstone that will attract farmers to the Canadian Northwest, where land is cheap and can be farmed on a wholesale basis, particulars of which may be had from any agent of the Canadian Government. The reduction of American exports will have the double influence of increasing Canadian production and keeping up the price. It constitutes a roseate prospect for this country, and needs no exercise of optimistic enthusiasm to foresee the near expansion of the Dominion into the actual position of the "granary of the empire."

MEDICAL MENTION.

In the latest form of hospital construction there are no corners or angles in the wall which may catch dust.

A correspondent, writing to an exchange on insomnia a few weeks ago, advised the use of a hot water bag filled with ice water and applied to the base of the brain.

The number of medical journals in Germany is extraordinarily large and still on the increase. At the end of 1903 there were 233, and ten more were added in the nine months following.

A French physician, Dr. Foucault, has found that in 11,048 deaths investigated by him, 759, or seven per cent., resulted from cancer. He could not find that heredity was a factor in the cause of the disease.

Dr. Edward Smallwood strongly advocates motoring as a positive cure for sleeplessness, and also as excellent for phthisis, for neurasthenia, and for all complaints of a consumptive nature. It is a splendid thing for asthma, and a better cure than any yet devised for that widespread disease, business worry.

The British Medical Journal states that the legacy of $125,000 left by the late Prof. Puschmann, of Vienna, to the University of Leipsic is to be applied to the study of the history of medicine. It is proposed to found a historical museum of medicine, and a special seminary for training persons in medico-historical research and in historiography.

In a Hurry.

"Why does Wheeler always speed his automobile so fast along this street?"

"His tailor lives on the corner."—Kansas City Star.

The Pills That Cure

Sick Nerves

Mrs. Dora B. Frazier, No. 140 Althea St., Providence, R. I., has been cured of Nervous Prostration by the use of

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills For Pale People.

She says: "I suffered for three years and was several times at the point of death. My weight went down to seventy-five pounds. I was afflicted with nervousness, dizziness, suffocating spells, swelling of limbs, sleeplessness and irregularities. I had a good doctor but he could not help me. The first box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did me good and I continued their use until I was cured. I am now perfectly well."

These pills are a specific for all disorders of the nerves from neuralgia to partial paralysis.

Sold by all Druggists.

THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS

Roosevelt Sends His Annual Message to Lawmakers.

MANY IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

Sees a Pressing Need for Labor and Trust Legislation.

NO WORD ABOUT TARIFF.

Leaves the Subject for a Special Message Which He Promises at a Later Date.

Shows Good Results from the Work of the Agricultural Department—Outlines Our Relations with Foreign Countries and with the Philippines—Urges Need of Adequate Naval Force as Guarantee of Peace and Asks for Revision of Immigration Laws.

Washington, Dec. 5. — President Roosevelt's annual message to congress makes some 13,000 words. In accordance with established custom considerable space is devoted to a resume of the year in the administrative departments of the government, but much of the message is given up to a discussion of those subjects which are considered of vital interest to the nation, and upon many of which he deems legislation needed. It is this portion of the message which we give below.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The nation continues to enjoy noteworthy prosperity. Such prosperity is of course primarily due to the high individual average of our citizenship, taken together with our great natural resources; but an important factor therein is the working of our long-continued governmental policies. The people have emphatically expressed their approval of the principles underlying these policies, and their desire that these principles be kept substantially unchanged, although of course applied in a progressive spirit to meet changing conditions.

Caution Against Extravagance.

The enlargement of scope of the functions of the national government required by our development as a nation involves, of course, increase of expense; and the period of prosperity through which the country is passing justifies expenditures for permanent improvements far greater than would be wise in hard times. Battleships and forts, public buildings, and improved waterways are investments which should be made when we have the money; but abundant revenues and a large surplus always invite extravagance, and constant care should be taken to guard against unnecessary increase of the ordinary expenses of government. The cost of doing government business should be regulated with the same rigid scrutiny as the cost of doing a private business.

Capital and Labor.

In the vast and complicated mechanism of our modern civilized life the dominant note is the note of industrialism; and the relations of capital and labor, and especially of organized capital and organized labor, to each other and to the public at large come second in importance only to the intimate questions of family life. Our peculiar form of government, with its sharp division of authority between the nation and the several states, has been on the whole far more advantageous to our development than a more strongly centralized government. But it is undoubtedly responsible for much of the difficulty of meeting with adequate legislation the new problems presented by the total change in industrial conditions on this continent during the last half-century. In actual practice it has proved exceedingly difficult, and in many cases impossible, to get unanimity of wise action among the various states on these subjects. From the very nature of the case this is especially true of the laws affecting the employment of capital in huge masses.

With regard to labor the problem is no less important, but it is simpler. As long as the states retain the primary control of the police power the circumstances must be altogether extreme which require interference by the federal authorities, whether in the way of safeguarding the rights of labor or in the way of seeing that wrong is not done by unruly persons who shield themselves behind the name of labor. If there is resistance to the federal courts, interference with the mails, or interstate commerce, or molestation of federal property, or if the state authorities in some crisis which they are unable to face call for help, then the federal government may interfere; but though such interference may be caused by a condition of things arising out of trouble connected with some question of labor, the interference itself simply takes the form of restoring order without regard to the questions which have caused the breach of order—for to keep order is a primary duty and in a time of disorder and violence all other questions sink into abeyance until order has been restored. In the District of Columbia and in the territories the federal law covers the entire field of government; but the labor question is only acute in populous centers of commerce, manufactures or mining. Nevertheless, both in the enactment and in the enforcement of law the federal government within its restricted sphere should set an example to the state governments, especially in a matter so vital as this affecting labor. I believe that under modern industrial conditions it is often necessary, and even where not necessary it is yet often wise, that there should be organization of labor in order better to secure the rights of the individual wage-worker. All encouragement should be given to any such organization, so long as it is conducted with a due and decent regard for the rights of others. There are in this country some labor unions which have habitually, and other labor unions which have often, been among the most effective agents in working for good citizenship and for uplifting the condition of those whose welfare should be closest to our hearts. But when any labor union seeks improper ends, or seeks to achieve proper ends by improper means, all good citizens and more especially all honorable public servants must oppose the wrongdoing as resolutely as they would oppose the wrongdoing of any great corporation. Of course any violence, brutality or corruption should not for one moment be tolerated. Wage-workers have an entire right to organize and by all peaceful and honorable means to endeavor to persuade their fellows to join with them in organizations. They have a legal right, which, according to circumstances, may or may not be a moral right, to refuse to work in company with men who decline to join their organizations. They have under no circumstances the right to commit violence upon those, whether capitalists or wage-workers, who refuse to support their organizations, or who side with those with whom they are at odds; for mob rule is intolerable in any form.

Employer's Liability Law.

The wage-workers are peculiarly entitled to the protection and the encouragement of the law. From the very nature of their occupation railroad men, for instance, are liable to be maimed in doing the legitimate work of their profession, unless the railroad companies are required by law to make ample provision for their safety. The administration has been zealous in enforcing the existing law for this purpose. That law should be amended and strengthened. Wherever the national government has power there should be a stringent employer's liability law, which should apply to the government itself where the government is an employer of labor.

In my message to the Fifty-seventh congress, at its second session, I urged the passage of an employer's liability law for the District of Columbia. I now renew that recommendation, and further recommend that the congress appoint a commission to make a comprehensive study of employer's liability with the view of extending the provisions of a great and constitutional law to all employments within the scope of federal power.

Medals of Honor.

The government has recognized heroism upon the water, and bestows medals of honor upon those persons who by extreme and heroic daring have endangered their lives in saving, or endeavoring to save, lives from the perils of the sea in the waters over which the United States has jurisdiction, or upon an American vessel. This recognition should be extended to cover cases of conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice in the saving of life in private employments under the jurisdiction of the United States, and particularly in the land commerce of the nation.

Prevention of Railroad Accidents.

The ever-increasing casualty list upon our railroads is a matter of grave public concern, and urgently calls for action by the congress. In the matter of speed and comfort of railway travel our railroads give at least as good service as those of any other nation, and there is no reason why this service should not also be as safe as human ingenuity can make it. Many of our leading roads have been foremost in the adoption of the most approved safeguards for the protection of travelers and employes, yet the list of clearly avoidable accidents continues unduly large. The passage of a law requiring the adoption of a block signal system has been proposed to the congress. I earnestly concur in that recommendation, and would also point out to the congress the urgent need of legislation in the interest of the public safety limiting the hours of labor for railroad employes in train service upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce, and providing that only trained and experienced persons be employed in positions of responsibility connected with the operation of trains. Of course, nothing can ever prevent accidents caused by human weakness or misconduct; and there should be drastic punishment for any railroad employe, whether officer or man, who by issuance of wrong orders or by disobedience of orders causes disaster. The law of 1901, requiring interstate railroads to make monthly reports of all accidents to passengers and employes on duty, should also be amended so as to empower the government to make a personal investigation, through proper officers, of all accidents involving loss of life which seem to require investigation, with a requirement that the results of such investigation be made public.

The safety appliance law, as amended by the act of March 2, 1903, has proved beneficial to railway employes, and in order that its provisions may be properly carried out, the force of inspectors provided for by appropriation should be largely increased. This service is analogous to the steamboat inspection service, and deals with even more important interests. It has passed the experimental stage and demonstrated its utility, and should receive generous recognition by the congress.

Unions of Government Employes.

There is no objection to employes of the government forming or belonging to unions; but the government can neither discriminate for nor discriminate against nonunion men who are in its employment, or who seek to be employed under it. Moreover, it is a very grave impropriety for government employes to band themselves together for the purpose of extorting improperly high salaries from the government. Especially is this true of those within the classified service. The letter carriers, both municipal and rural, are as a whole an excellent body of public servants. They should be amply paid. But their payment must be obtained by arguing their claims fairly and honorably before the congress, and not by banding together for the defeat of those congressmen who refuse to give promises which they cannot in conscience give. The administration has already taken steps to prevent and punish abuses of this nature; but it will be wise for the congress to supplement this action by legislation.

Corporations.

When we come to deal with great corporations the need for the government to act directly is far greater than in the case of labor, because great corporations can become such only by engaging in interstate commerce, and interstate commerce is peculiarly the field of the general government. It is an absurdity to expect to eliminate the abuses in great corporations by state action. It is difficult to be patient with an argument that such matters should be left to the states, because more than one state pursues the policy of creating on easy terms corporations which are never operated within that state at all, but in other states whose laws they ignore. The national government alone can deal adequately with these great corporations. To try to deal with them in an intemperate, destructive or demagogic spirit would, in all probability, mean that nothing whatever would be accomplished, and with absolute certainty that if anything were accomplished it would be of a harmful nature. The American people need to continue to show the very qualities that they have shown—that is, moderation, good sense, the earnest desire to avoid doing any damage, and yet the quiet determination to proceed, step by step, without halt and without hurry, in eliminating or at least in minimizing whatever of mischief or of evil there is to interstate commerce in the conduct of great corporations. They are acting in no spirit of hostility to wealth, either individual or corporate. They are not against the rich man any more than against the poor man. On the contrary, they are friendly alike toward rich man and toward poor man, provided only that each acts in a spirit of justice and decency toward his fellows. Great corporations are necessary, and only men of great and singular mental power can manage such corporations successfully, and such men must have great rewards. But these corporations should be managed with due regard to the interest of the public as a whole. Where this can be done under the present laws it must be done. Where these laws come short others should be enacted to supplement them.

Yet we must never forget the determining factor in every kind of work, of head or hand, must be the man's own good sense, courage and kindliness. More important than any legislation is the gradual growth of a feeling of responsibility and forbearance among capitalists and wage workers alike; a feeling of respect on the part of each man for the rights of others; a feeling of broad community of interest, not merely of capitalists among themselves, and of wage workers among themselves, but of capitalists and wage workers in their relations to each other, and of both in their relations to their fellows who with them make up the body politic. There are many captains of industry, many labor leaders, who realize this.

Bureau of Corporations.

The bureau of corporations has made careful preliminary investigation of many important corporations. It will make a special report on the beef industry.

The policy of the bureau is to accomplish the purposes of its creation by cooperation, not antagonism; by making constructive legislation, not destructive prosecution, the immediate object of its inquiries; by conservative investigation of law and fact, and by refusal to issue incomplete and hence necessarily inaccurate reports. Its policy being thus one of open inquiry into, and not attack upon, business, the bureau has been able to gain not only the confidence, but, better still, the cooperation of men engaged in legitimate business.

The bureau offers to the congress the means of getting at the cost of production of our various great staples of commerce.

Of necessity the careful investigation of special corporations will afford the commissioner knowledge of certain business facts, the publication of which might be an improper infringement of private rights. The method of making public the results of these investigations affords, under the law, a means for the protection of private rights. The congress will have all facts except such as would give to another corporation information which would injure the legitimate business of a competitor and destroy the incentive for individual superiority and thrift.

The bureau has also made exhaustive examinations into the legal condition under which corporate business is carried on in the various states; into all judicial decisions on the subject; and into the various systems of corporate taxation in use. I call special attention to the report of the chief of the bureau; and I earnestly ask that the congress carefully consider the report and recommendations of the commissioner on this subject.

The business of insurance vitally affects the great mass of the people of the United States and is national and not local in its application. It involves a multitude of transactions among the people of the different states and between American companies and foreign governments. I urge that the congress carefully consider whether the power of the bureau of corporations cannot constitutionally be extended to cover interstate transactions in insurance.

Rebates.

Above all else, we must strive to keep the highways of commerce open to all on equal terms; and to do this it is necessary to put a complete stop to all rebates. Whether the shipper or the railroad is to blame makes no difference; the rebate must be stopped, the abuses of the private car and private terminal-track and side-track systems must be stopped, and the legislation of the Fifty-eighth congress which declares it to be unlawful for any person or corporation to offer, grant, give, solicit, accept or receive any rebate, concession or discrimination in respect of the transportation of any property in interstate or foreign commerce whereby such property shall by any device whatever be transported at a less rate than that named in the tariffs published by the carrier must be enforced. For some time after the enactment of the act to regulate commerce it remained a mooted question whether that act conferred upon the interstate commerce commission the power, after it had found a challenged rate to be unreasonable, to declare what thereafter should, prima facie, be the reasonable maximum rate for the transportation in dispute. The supreme court finally resolved that question in the negative, so that as the law now stands the commission simply possess the bare power to denounce a particular rate as unreasonable. While I am of the opinion that at present it would be undesirable, if it were not impracticable, finally to clothe the commission with general authority to fix railroad rates, I do believe that, as a fair security to shippers, the commission should be vested with the power, where a given rate has been challenged and after full hearing found to be unreasonable, to decide, subject to judicial review, what shall be a reasonable rate to take its place; the ruling of the commission to take effect immediately, and to obtain unless and until it is reversed by the court of review. The government must in increasing degree supervise and regulate the workings of the railways engaged in interstate commerce; and such increased supervision is the only alternative to an increase of the present evils on the one hand or a still more radical policy on the other. In my judgment the most important legislative act now needed as regards the regulation of corporations is this act to confer on the interstate commerce commission the power to revise rates and regulations, the revised rate to at once go into effect, and to stay in effect unless and until the court of review reverses it.

Department of Agriculture.

The department of agriculture has grown into an educational institution with a faculty of 2,000 specialists making research into all the sciences of production. The congress appropriates, directly and indirectly, $5,000,000 annually to carry on this work. It reaches every state and territory in the union and the islands of the sea lately come under our flag. Cooperation is had with the state experiment stations, and with many other institutions and individuals. The world is carefully searched for new varieties of grains, fruits, grasses, vegetables, trees and shrubs, suitable to various localities in our country; and marked benefit to our producers has resulted.

The activities of our age in lines of research have reached the tillers of the soil and inspired them with ambition to know more of the principles that govern the forces of nature with which they have to deal. Nearly half of the people of this country devote their energies to growing things from the soil. Until a recent date little has been done to prepare these millions for their life work. In most lines of human activity college trained men are the leaders. The farmer had no opportunity for special training until the congress made provision for it 40 years ago. During these years progress has been made and teachers have been prepared. Over 5,000 students are in attendance at our state agricultural colleges. The federal government expends $10,000,000 annually toward this education and for research in Washington and in the several states and territories. The department of agriculture has given facilities for post-graduate work to 500 young men during the last seven years, preparing them for advanced lines of work in the department and in the state institutions.

The soils of the country are getting attention from the farmer's standpoint, and interesting results are following. We have duplicates of the soils that grow the wrapper tobacco in Sumatra and the filler tobacco in Cuba. It will be only a question of time when the large amounts paid to these countries will be paid to our own people. The reclamation of alkali lands is progressing, to give object lessons to our people in methods by which worthless lands may be made productive.

Irrigation.

During the two and a half years that have elapsed since the passage of the reclamation act rapid progress has been made in the surveys and examinations of the opportunities for reclamation in the 13 states and three territories of the arid west. Construction has already been begun on the largest and most important of the irrigation works, and plans are being completed for works which will utilize the funds now available. The operations are being carried on by the reclamation service, a corps of engineers selected through competitive civil-service examinations. This corps includes experienced consulting and constructing engineers as well as various experts in mechanical and legal matters, and is composed largely of men who have spent most of their lives in practical affairs connected with irrigation. The larger problems have been solved and it now remains to execute with care, economy and thoroughness the work which has been laid out. All important details are being carefully considered by boards of consulting engineers, selected for their thorough knowledge and practical experience. Each project is taken up on the ground by competent men and viewed from the standpoint of the creation of prosperous homes, and of promptly refunding to the treasury the cost of construction. The reclamation act has been found to be remarkably complete and effective, and so broad in its provisions that a wide range of undertakings has been possible under it. At the same time, economy is guaranteed by the fact that the funds must ultimately be returned to be used over again.

Forests.

It is the cardinal principle of the forest-reserve policy of this administration that the reserves are for use. Whatever interferes with the use of their resources is to be avoided by every possible means. But these resources must be used in such a way as to make them permanent.

The forest policy of the government is just now a subject of vivid public interest throughout the west and to the people of the United States in general. The forest reserves themselves are of extreme value to the present as well as to the future welfare of all the western public-land states. They powerfully affect the use and disposal of the public lands. They are of special importance because they preserve the water supply and the supply of timber for domestic purposes, and so promote settlement under the reclamation act. Indeed, they are essential to the welfare of every one of the great interests of the west.

Forest reserves are created for two principal purposes. The first is to preserve the water supply. This is their most important use. The principal users of the water thus preserved are irrigation ranchers and settlers, cities and towns to whom their municipal water supplies are of the very first importance, users and furnishers of water power, and the users of water for domestic, manufacturing, mining and other purposes. All these are directly dependent upon the forest reserves.

The second reason for which forest reserves are created is to preserve the timber supply for various classes of wood users. Among the more important of these are settlers under the reclamation act and other acts, for whom a cheap and accessible supply of timber for domestic uses is absolutely necessary; miners and prospectors, who are in serious danger of losing their timber supply by fire or through export by lumber companies when timber lands adjacent to their mines pass into private ownership; lumbermen, transportation companies, builders and commercial interests in general.

Although the wisdom of creating forest reserves is nearly everywhere heartily recognized, yet in a few localities there has been misunderstanding and complaint. The following statement is therefore desirable:

The forest-reserve policy can be successful only when it has the full support of the people of the west. It cannot safely, and should not in any case, be imposed upon them against their will. But neither can we accept the views of those whose only interest in the forest is temporary; who are anxious to reap what they have not sown and then move away, leaving desolation behind them. On the contrary, it is everywhere and always the interest of the permanent settler and the permanent business man, the man with a stake in the country, which must be considered and which must decide.

I have repeatedly called attention to the confusion which exists in government forest matters because the work is scattered among three independent organizations. The United States is the only one of the great nations in which the forest work of the government is not concentrated under one department, in consonance with the plainest dictates of good administration and common sense. The present arrangement is bad from every point of view. Merely to mention it is to prove that it should be terminated at once. As I have repeatedly recommended, all the forest work of the government should be concentrated in the department of agriculture, where the larger part of that work is already done, where practically all of the trained foresters of the government are employed, where chiefly in Washington there is comprehensive first-hand knowledge of the problems of the reserves acquired on the ground, where all problems relating to growth from the soil are already gathered, and where all the sciences auxiliary to forestry are at hand for prompt and effective cooperation.

Pensions.

The veterans of the civil war have a claim upon the nation such as no other body of our citizens possess. The pension bureau has never in its history been managed in a more satisfactory manner than is now the case.

The Postal Service.

In the post office department the service has increased in efficiency, and conditions as to revenue and expenditure continue satisfactory. The increase of revenue during the year was $9,358,181.10, or 6.9 per cent., the total receipts amounting to $143,582,624.34. The expenditures were $152,362,116.70, an increase of about nine per cent. over the previous year, being thus $8,779,492.36 in excess of the current revenue. Included in these expenditures was a total appropriation of $12,956,637.35 for the continuation and extension of the rural free delivery service, which was an increase of $4,902,227.35 over the amount expended for this purpose in the preceding fiscal year. Large as this expenditure has been, the beneficent results attained in extending the free distribution of mails to the residents of rural districts have justified the wisdom of the outlay. Statistics brought down to the 1st of October, 1904, show that on that date there were 27,138 rural routes established, serving approximately 12,000,000 of people in rural districts remote from post offices, and that there were pending at that time 3,859 petitions for the establishment of new rural routes. Unquestionably some part of the general increase in receipts is due to the increased postal facilities which the rural service has afforded. The revenues have also been aided greatly by amendments in the classification of mail matter, and the curtailment of abuses of the second-class mailing privilege. The average increase in the volume of mail matter for the period beginning with 1902 and ending June, 1905 (that portion for 1905 being estimated), is 40.47 per cent., as compared with 25.46 per cent. for the period immediately preceding, and 15.92 for the four-year period immediately preceding that.

National Quarantine Law.

It is desirable to enact a proper national quarantine law. It is most undesirable that a state should on its own initiative enforce quarantine regulations which are in effect a restriction upon interstate and international commerce. The question should properly be assumed by the government alone. The surgeon general of the national public health and marine hospital service has repeatedly and convincingly set forth the need for such legislation.

Currency.

The attention of the congress should be especially given to the currency question, and that the standing committees on the matter in the two houses charged with the duty, take up the matter of our currency and see whether it is not possible to secure an agreement in the business world for bettering the system; the committees should consider the question of the retirement of the greenbacks and the problem of securing in our currency such elasticity as is consistent with safety. Every silver dollar should be made by law redeemable in gold at the option of the holder.

Merchant Marine.

I especially commend to your immediate attention the encouragement of our merchant marine by appropriate legislation.

Tariff.

On the tariff I shall communicate with you later.

Immigration and Naturalization.

There is no danger of having too many immigrants of the right kind. It makes no difference from what country they come. If they are sound in body and in mind, and, above all, if they are of good character, so that we can rest assured that their children and grandchildren will be worthy fellow citizens of our children and grandchildren, then we should welcome them with cordial hospitality.

But the citizenship of this country should not be debased. It is vital that we should keep high the standard of well-being among our wage workers, and therefore we should not admit masses of men whose standards of living and whose personal customs and habits are such that they tend to lower the level of the American wage worker; and above all, we should not admit any man of an unworthy type, any man concerning whom we can say that he will himself be a bad citizen, or that his children and grandchildren will detract from instead of adding to the sum of the good citizenship of the country. Similarly we should take the greatest care about naturalization. Fraudulent naturalization, the naturalization of improper persons, is a curse to our government; and it is the affair of every honest voter, wherever born, to see that no fraudulent voting is allowed, that no fraud in connection with naturalization is permitted.

Naturalization Laws Need Revision.

There should be a comprehensive revision of the naturalization laws. The courts having power to naturalize should be definitely named by national authority; the testimony upon which naturalization may be conferred should be definitely prescribed; publication of impending naturalization applications should be required in advance of their hearing in court; the form and wording of all certificates issued should be uniform throughout the country, and the courts should be required to make returns to the secretary of state at stated periods of all naturalizations conferred.

Not only are the laws relating to naturalization now defective, but those relating to citizenship of the United States ought also to be made the subject of scientific inquiry with a view to probable further legislation. By what acts expatriation may be assumed to have been accomplished, how long an American citizen may reside abroad and receive the protection of our passport, whether any degree of protection should be extended to one who has made the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States but has not secured naturalization, are questions of serious import, involving personal rights and often producing friction between this government and foreign governments. Yet upon these questions our laws are silent. I recommend that an examination be made into the subjects of citizenship, expatriation and protection of Americans abroad, with a view to appropriate legislation.

Protection of Elections.

The power of the government to protect the integrity of the elections of its own officials is inherent and has been recognized and affirmed by repeated declarations of the supreme court. There is no enemy of free government more dangerous and none so insidious as the corruption of the electorate. No one defends or excuses corruption, and it would seem to follow that none would oppose vigorous measures to eradicate it. I recommend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in federal elections. The details of such a law may be safely left to the wise discretion of the congress, but it should go as far as under the constitution it is possible to go, and should include severe penalties against him who gives or receives a bribe intended to influence his act or opinion as an elector; and provisions for the publication not only of the expenditures for nominations and elections of all candidates but also of all contributions received and expenditures made by political committees.

Delays in Criminal Prosecutions.

No subject is better worthy the attention of the congress than that portion of the report of the attorney general dealing with the long delays and the great obstruction to justice experienced in the cases of Beavers, Green and Gaynor and Benson. Were these isolated and special cases, I should not call your attention to them; but the difficulties encountered as regards these men who have been indicted for criminal practices are not exceptional; they are precisely similar in kind to what occurs again and again in the case of criminals who have sufficient means to enable them to take advantage of a system of procedure which has grown up in the federal courts and which amounts in effect to making the law easy of enforcement against the man who has no money, and difficult of enforcement, even to the point of sometimes securing immunity, as regards the man who has money. In criminal cases the writ of the United States should run throughout its borders. The wheels of justice should not be clogged, as they have been clogged in the cases above mentioned, where it has proved absolutely impossible to bring the accused to the place appointed by the constitution for his trial. Of recent years there has been grave and increasing complaint of the difficulty of bringing to justice those criminals whose criminality, instead of being against one person in the republic, is against all persons in the republic, because it is against the republic itself. Under any circumstances and from the very nature of the case it is often exceedingly difficult to secure proper punishment of those who have been guilty of wrongdoing against the government. By the time the offender can be brought into court the popular wrath against him has generally subsided; and there is in most instances very slight danger indeed of any prejudice existing in the minds of the jury against him. At present the interests of the innocent man are amply safeguarded; but the interests of the government, that is, the interests of honest administration, that is the interests of the people, are not recognized as they should be. No subject better warrants the attention of the congress. Indeed, no subject better warrants the attention of the bench and the bar throughout the United States.

Hawaii and Porto Rico.

The Alaskan natives should be given the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property upon the same conditions as given other inhabitants; and the privilege of citizenship should be given to such as may be able to meet certain definite requirements. In Hawaii congress should give the governor power to remove all the officials appointed under him. The harbor of Honolulu should be dredged. The marine-hospital service should be empowered to study leprosy in the islands. I ask special consideration for the report and recommendations of the governor of Porto Rico.

Our Foreign Policy.

In treating of our foreign policy and of the attitude that this great nation should assume in the world at large, it is absolutely necessary to consider the army and the navy, and the congress, through which the thought of the nation finds its expression, should keep ever vividly in mind the fundamental fact that it is impossible to treat our foreign policy, whether this policy takes shape in the effort to secure justice for others or justice for ourselves, save as conditioned upon the attitude we are willing to take toward our army, and especially toward our navy. It is not merely unwise, it is contemptible, for a nation, as for an individual, to use high-sounding language to proclaim its purposes, or to take positions which are ridiculous if unsupported by potential force, and then to refuse to provide this force. If there is no intention of providing and of keeping the force necessary to back up a strong attitude, then it is far better not to assume such an attitude.

Striving for World Peace.

The steady aim of this nation, as of all enlightened nations, should be to strive to bring ever nearer the day when there shall prevail throughout the world the peace of justice. There are kinds of peace which are highly undesirable, which are in the long run as destructive as any war. Tyrants and oppressors have many times made a wilderness and called it peace. Many times peoples who were slothful or timid or shortsighted, who had been enervated by ease or by luxury, or misled by false teachings, have shrunk in unmanly fashion from doing duty that was stern and that needed self-sacrifice, and have sought to hide from their own minds their shortcomings, their ignoble motives, by calling them love of peace. The peace of tyrannous terror, the peace of craven weakness, the peace of injustice, all these should be shunned as we shun unrighteous war. The goal to set before us as a nation, the goal which should be set before all mankind, is the attainment of the peace of justice, of the peace which comes when each nation is not merely safe-guarded in its own rights, but scrupulously recognizes and performs its duty toward others. Generally peace tells for righteousness; but if there is conflict between the two, then our fealty is due first to the cause of righteousness. Unrighteous wars are common, and unrighteous peace is rare; but both should be shunned. The right of freedom and the responsibility for the exercise of that right cannot be divorced. One of our great poets has well and finely said that freedom is not a gift that tarries long in the hands of cowards. Neither does it tarry long in the hands of those too slothful, too dishonest or too unintelligent to exercise it. The eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty must be exercised, sometimes to guard against outside foes; although of course far more often to guard against our own selfish or thoughtless shortcomings.

Not Ready for Disarmament.

If these self-evident truths are kept before us, and only if they are so kept before us, we shall have a clear idea of what our foreign policy in its larger aspects should be. It is our duty to remember that a nation has no more right to do injustice to another nation, strong or weak, than an individual has to do injustice to another individual; that the same moral law applies in one case as in the other. But we must also remember that it is as much the duty of the nation to guard its own rights and its own interests as it is the duty of the individual so to do. Within the nation the individual has now delegated this right to the state, that is, to the representative of all the individuals, and it is a maxim of the law that for every wrong there is a remedy. But in international law we have not advanced by any means as far as we have advanced in municipal law. There is as yet no judicial way of enforcing a right in international law. When one nation wrongs another or wrongs many others, there is no tribunal before which the wrongdoer can be brought. Either it is necessary supinely to acquiesce in the wrong, and thus put a premium upon brutality and aggression, or else it is necessary for the aggrieved nation valiantly to stand up for its rights. Until some method is devised by which there shall be a degree of international control over offending nations, it would be a wicked thing for the most civilized powers, for those with most sense of international obligations and with keenest and most generous appreciation of the difference between right and wrong, to disarm. If the great civilized nations of the present day should completely disarm, the result would mean an immediate recrudescence of barbarism in one form or another. Under any circumstances a sufficient armament would have to be kept up to serve the purposes of international police; and until international cohesion and the sense of international duties and rights are far more advanced than at present, a nation desirous both of securing respect for itself and of doing good to others must have a force adequate for the work which it feels is allotted to it as its part of the general world duty. Therefore it follows that a self-respecting, just and far-seeing nation should on the one hand endeavor by every means to aid in the development of the various movements which tend to provide substitutes for war, which tend to render nations in their actions toward one another, and indeed toward their own peoples, more responsive to the general sentiment of humane and civilized mankind; and on the other hand, that it should keep prepared, while scrupulously avoiding wrongdoing itself, to repel any wrong, and in exceptional cases to take action which in a more advanced stage of international relations would come under the head of the exercise of the international police. A great free people owes it to itself and to all mankind not to sink into helplessness before the powers of evil.

Second Hague Conference.

We are in every way endeavoring to help on, with cordial good will, every movement which will tend to bring us into more friendly relations with the rest of mankind. In pursuance of this policy I shall shortly lay before the senate treaties of arbitration with all powers which are willing to enter into these treaties with us. It is not possible at this period of the world's development to agree to arbitrate all matters, but there are many matters of possible difference between us and other nations which can be thus arbitrated. Furthermore, at the request of the Interparliamentary union, an eminent body composed of practical statesmen from all countries, I have asked the powers to join with this government in a second Hague conference, at which it is hoped that the work already so happily begun at The Hague may be carried some steps further toward completion. This carries out the desire expressed by the first Hague conference itself.

The Monroe Doctrine.

In asserting the Monroe Doctrine, in taking such steps as we have taken in regard to Cuba, Venezuela and Panama, and in endeavoring to circumscribe the theater of war in the far east, and to secure the open door in China, we have acted in our own interest as well as in the interest of humanity at large. There are, however, cases in which, while our own interests are not greatly involved, strong appeal is made to our sympathies. Ordinarily it is very much wiser and more useful for us to concern ourselves with striving for our own moral and material betterment here at home than to concern ourselves with trying to better the condition of things in other nations. We have plenty of sins of our own to war against, and under ordinary circumstances we can do more for the general uplifting of humanity by striving with heart and soul to put a stop to civic corruption, to brutal lawlessness and violent race prejudices here at home than by passing resolutions about wrongdoing elsewhere. Nevertheless there are occasional crimes committed on so vast a scale and of such peculiar horror as to make us doubt whether it is not our manifest duty to endeavor at least to show our disapproval of the deed and our sympathy with those who have suffered by it. The cases must be extreme in which such a course is justifiable. There must be no effort made to remove the mote from our brother's eye if we refuse to remove the beam from our own. But in extreme cases action may be justifiable and proper. What form the action shall take must depend upon the circumstances of the case; that is, upon the degree of the atrocity and upon our power to remedy it. The cases in which we could interfere by force of arms as we interfered to put a stop to intolerable conditions in Cuba are necessarily very few. Yet it is not to be expected that a people like ours, which in spite of certain very obvious shortcomings, nevertheless as a whole shows by its consistent practice its belief in the principles of civil and religious liberty and of orderly freedom, a people among whom even the worst crime, like the crime of lynching, is never more than sporadic, so that individuals and not classes are molested in their fundamental rights—it is inevitable that such a nation should desire eagerly to give expression to its horror on an occasion like that of the massacre of the Jews in Kishineff, or when it witnesses such systematic and long-extended cruelty and oppression as the cruelty and oppression of which the Armenians have been the victims, and which have won for them the indignant pity of the civilized world.

The Philippines.

In the Philippine islands there has been during the past year a continuation of the steady progress which has obtained ever since our troops definitely got the upper hand of the insurgents. The Philippine people, or, to speak more accurately, the many tribes, and even races, sundered from one another more or less sharply, who go to make up the people of the Philippine islands, contain many elements of good, and some elements which we have a right to hope stand for progress. At present they are utterly incapable of existing in independence at all or of building up a civilization of their own. I firmly believe that we can help them to rise higher and higher in the scale of civilization and of capacity for self-government, and I most earnestly hope that in the end they will be able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands. This end is not yet in sight, and it may be indefinitely postponed if our people are foolish enough to turn the attention of the Filipinos away from the problems of achieving moral and material prosperity, of working for a stable, orderly and just government, and toward foolish and dangerous intrigues for a complete independence for which they are as yet totally unfit.

On the other hand our people must keep steadily before their minds the fact that the justification for our stay in the Philippines must ultimately rest chiefly upon the good we are able to do in the islands. I do not overlook the fact that in the development of our interests in the Pacific ocean and along its coasts, the Philippines have played and will play an important part, and that our interests have been served in more than one way by the possession of the islands. But our chief reason for continuing to hold them must be that we ought in good faith to try to do our share of the world's work, and this particular piece of work has been imposed upon us by the results of the war with Spain.

For Elective Government.

Within two years we shall be trying the experiment of an elective lower house in the Philippine legislature. It may be that the Filipinos will misuse this legislature, and they certainly will misuse it if they are misled by foolish persons here at home into starting an agitation for their own independence or into any factious or improper action. In such case they will do themselves no good and will stop for the time being all further effort to advance them and give them a greater share in their own government. But if they act with wisdom and self-restraint, if they show that they are capable of electing a legislature which in its turn is capable of taking a sane and efficient part in the actual work of government, they can rest assured that a full and increasing measure of recognition will be given them. Above all they should remember that their prime needs are moral and industrial, not political. It is a good thing to try the experiment of giving them a legislature; but it is a far better thing to give them schools, good roads, railroads which will enable them to get their products to market, honest courts, an honest and efficient constabulary, and all that tends to produce order, peace, fair dealing as between man and man, and habits of intelligent industry and thrift. If they are safeguarded against oppression, and if their real wants, material and spiritual, are studied intelligently and in a spirit of friendly sympathy, much more good will be done them than by any effort to give them political power, though this effort may in its own proper time and place be proper enough.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ALL FOR A LITTLE BROOCH

And When It Was Recovered There Was a Score of Disgusted Searchers.

It was at the railroad station at Kansas City that the chic young woman lost and found her jewelry, relates the New York Sun.

The loss occured as she alighted from the train in search of something to allay that hungry feeling. If a stingy corporation had not left so much space between the planks of the floor, her jewelry would not have gone through, she would have been spared some embarrassment and the public would never have heard of it.

The article lost was a brooch—one that mother gave her—and about 17 of the 18 karats had worn off. She peeked through the aperture in the platform without getting a glimpse of what she sought. Then, a trifle distressed at the loss, she was about to continue in search of first aid for the appetite.

One of those obliging drummers that are always willing to turn over a car, jack up an engine or tear down a house to do a courtesy for one of the fair sex, happened along and inquired if she had lost something.

"Oh, just a little brooch," she replied. "It doesn't amount to anything."

With an "Allow me, madam," the drummer was on his knees in an instant, his eyes searching the depths of darkness underneath the platform. At first he failed to see the brooch, but by lighting a match and holding it between his two little fingers as far down in the crack as possible, he located it and joyfully announced his discovery.

The young woman was becoming embarrassed, and again insisted that the brooch was of no value. But the angel of commerce was sure that he could get it without the slightest trouble.

One of those inky inhabitants of Mr. Pullman's traveling bedrooms happened along and suggested that a piece of gum on the end of a stick would prove the magnet that would draw up the jewel.

"Run, get the gum, porter," commanded the now perspiring salesman, as he passed the porter a quarter and signalled that he might keep the change.

The brakeman came up with a suggestion that he could run up to the engine and get a crowbar to pry off the plank; but a bootblack who had joined the group thought it would be easier to get into the basement, and thence under the platform, where a crawl on hands and knees of about a hundred feet would bring him to the right spot. A passenger with a long piece of twine tried to lasso the brooch with a slip noose, but without success.

There were at least a score of persons drawn to the scene by this time and the young woman had given up all thought of her breakfast and was wishing that her train would pull out so that she might have an excuse to leave.

Without undue haste the colored brother returned with a chew of gum and 24 cents profit. The gum was placed on the end of a stick and lowered to the unsuspecting brooch.

The gum adhered all right. In fact, it got mashed on the brooch and severed its connection with the stick.

All efforts to relocate it were futile and the drummer finally appealed to the brakeman to get the crowbar. To tear up a station platform out west you must needs have a permit from the station master. After that gentleman had sanctioned the performance by his own presence, thereby drawing an additional crowd, the plank was finally raised.

The tenacious drummer, having ruined a clean shirt and a pair of trousers in his endeavors, was in at the death, and it was he that raised the much sought for object to the glare of the sunlight.

His face lost that benign expression as he passed the brooch to the brakeman and disappeared through the crowd. The brakeman looked disgusted, said something worse than: "Oh, fiddlesticks!" and handed it on to the porter. That worthy rolled his big round eyes a couple of times and gasped so that all might hear:

"Law me, ef it ain't brass, jes' b-r-a-s-s."

Then he turned to hand it to the owner, but she had fled into the sleeper and hid her head under a pillow.

No Hunting in Palestine.

The late Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, was fond of his gun, and spent much of his time hunting, says a representative from that state. One day the bishop was out with dog and gun, and met a member of his parish whom he reproved for inattention to his religious duties.

"You should attend church and read your Bible," said the bishop.

"I do read my Bible, bishop," was the answer, "and I don't find any mention of the apostles going a-shooting."

"No," replied the bishop, "the shooting was very bad in Palestine, so they went fishing instead."—Nashville Banner.

Travels of Odor.

Experiments have been made recently to determine the speed with which odors travel. Ammonia was sprinkled into one end of a pipe about ten feet long, and it was found that the odor could not be perceived at the other end of the pipe until two hours had elapsed. Sulphuric acid, camphor and other similar materials all having a powerful scent, were also tested, and it was found that the various odors required about the same length of time to traverse the pipe.—Science.

Vigorous Acting.

The Japanese in San Francisco lately gave a war drama for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Japanese army. The audience was Japanese, large and enthusiastic. A newspaper report of the play says the handling of the "Russians" in it was "fierce." One Cossack received a three-inch cut on his arm from a Jap's sword.

More Men Than Women.

Egypt is the only country in the world where there are more men than women. The male sex in the dominion of the khedive exceeds the female by 100,000.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE

Ten Days Only

Commencing MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1904. - - THE BRAND OF CLOTHING -- KANTBEBEAT

This Clothing is correctly named as quality and fit CANT BE BEAT. Any of these garments are absolutely guaranteed by the firm that makes them as to workmanship and durability. Any Overcoat or Suit sold at this sale, or at any other time is also guaranteed by me.

Below I mention a few of the Special Prices offered at this sale.

	REGULAR PRICE	SALE PRICE
Men's Overcoats	$20.00	$16.00
" "	18.00	14.98
" "	16.00	13.80
" "	15.00	12.50
" "	14.00	10.00
" "	12.00	9.00
" "	10.00	8.00

	REGULAR PRICE	SALE PRICE
Men's Overcoats	8.00	7.00
" "	6.00	4.25
" "	5.00	3.39
Young Men's Overcoats Same Reduction		
Men's & Young Men's Suits	$22.00	$17.00
" " " "	18.00	15.00
" " " "	15.00	12.89

	REGULAR PRICE	SALE PRICE
Men's & Young Men's Suits	12.00	9.99
" " " "	10.00	8.65
" " " "	9.00	7.69
" " " "	7.00	5.79
" " " "	5.00	4.00
Men's Kersey Pants	2.50	1.98

Men's Working Shirts, best Material Regular price 50c, now 35c. This is cheaper than you can buy the goods to make them. Other goods reduced in proportion to above prices. Remember this sale is for TEN DAYS ONLY. Come early and have your choice.

H. ZANDER, THE TAILOR

108 BROWN STREET, Rhinelander, Wis.

DR. HOAG.

Dr. Hoag treats with unparalleled success all chronic nervous, skin, blood and surgical diseases upon the latest scientific principles. He particularly invites all whose cases have been neglected or unskillfully treated. The Doctor is a regular graduate and licensed BY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, and will visit your city one day each month.

All Cases he undertakes Guaranteed

HE PARTICULARLY invites all whose cases have been neglected, badly treated or pronounced incurable, as the study of his professional life has been devoted to this class.

REMEMBER, he asks only those who have failed to get relief from their own physicians to call upon him for advice free and be cured of their diseases.

HE GIVES FREE consultation, for he positively refuses a compensation from an incurable case.

THE ASTONISHING success and remarkable cures performed by him are due to a thorough knowledge of the structure and functions of the human system, and the cure of diseases by natural remedies.

HE MAKES NO experiments, and employs only reason, science and proven facts, making no appeal to superstition and prejudice.

THE DOCTOR CURES among the long list of other chronic ailments, Paralysis, Spinal Curvatures, Contracted Tendons, Deafness and Blindness, following and dependent upon the Eruptive and other fevers by new and only correct principles.

HE CURES PARESIS OR BRAIN FAG which is marked by a dull heavy pain on top and back of the head; pains radiating from the spinal cord, hot and cold flashes, irregular action of the heart, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation, chest and kidney pains, frequent urination, dark spots and glimmers before the eyes, an indescribable misery across the center of the body, etc.

DR. HOAG STAKES HIS HONOR and professional reputation upon the statement that he has discovered a speedy and positive cure for organic weakness, involuntary vital losses, with the long list of terrible penalties laid by nature for crimes against her most sacred and important laws, providing he is consulted before kidney, insanity, falling fits, or total impotency results.

DO NOT DELAY, a week or month may place you beyond hope. The youth, middle aged and the old, suffering from the horrible blight caused by early errors or excesses of mature years take on good cheer, for restoration to perfect manhood is within reach.

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RAPIDS HOUSE

Friday Dec. 23rd

Office hours 11 a. m. to 9 p. m.

THAT BOY OF YOURS.

It may not always have been so, but it is especially true to day, that this country is producing a higher type of womanhood than of manhood.

In all our towns and cities there are more young women whom you would welcome to your homes as daughters-in-law than young men whom you would welcome as sons-in-law.

There are reasons why this is so, but there is no excuse that it is so. There is nothing in the world so well worth looking after as the boy, and there is no human being in the world so neglected.

We have provided little place, scant room for him. He is welcome to the home as a baby and he is welcome as man, but there is little welcome for him as a boy.

We chaperon our girls and carefully guard them against unworthy boys, but we leave the boy to choose for himself his associates and achievements. We give him much sage advice, perhaps, but little sympathetic guidance. The loneliest, most unloved creature is the boy.

Girls are naturally winsome, gentle, companionable. They win their way in homes and hearts. But the boy noisy, awkward, mischievous, is invited into few homes and feels none too much at home in his own.

About the only door that swings with sure welcome to the boy, about the only chair that is shoved near the fire especially for the boy, about the only place where he is sure of a cordial greeting—is where he ought not to go.

It is one of the hardest things in the world to get hold of a boy—to get a sure grip on him.

It is hard to win the companionship, the faith and confidence of your boy. He has almost occult powers of observation and conclusion. You think you know him through an occasional glance, but the chances are he knows you far better than you know him.—Milwaukee Journal.

NOTICE.

Wausau, Wis., Dec. 1, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that Island No. 10, in Section 25, Tp. 29, N. R. 6, East, and Island No. 4, Section 25, Tp. 29, N. R. 6 East, situated in Tomahawk Lake, has been surveyed and the plat of survey will be filed in this office on the 2nd day of January, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m., and that on and after said date we will be prepared to receive applications for the entry of said Island.

JOHN W. MILLER, Register.
HENRY G. MCCROSSEN, Receiver.

Special Holiday Excursion Rates for Students and Teachers.

Via the North-Western line. Excursion tickets will be sold at low rates on presentation of proper certificates issued by the educational institution. For full particulars as to dates of sale, limits, etc., apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Who's afraid?

This is the title of a beautiful steel engraving, issued by the Chicago & North-Western Railway, that will please the little folks and be an adornment to the nursery. It is 6x9 inches in size, printed on heavy card with wide margins, suitable for framing. Sent to any address on receipt of four cents in postage by W. B. Kniskern, passenger traffic manager, Chicago.

Very low Excursion Rates to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

Via the North-Western Line, will be in effect from all stations January 7, 8 and 9, 1905, with favorable return limits, on account of Annual Conventions, National Live Stock and Wool Growers' Associations. Two fast trains through to Colorado daily, only one night. For full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

A Certain Cure for Croup.

When a child shows symptoms of croup there is no time to experiment with new remedies, no matter how highly they may be recommended. There is one preparation that can always be depended upon. It has been in use for many years and has never been known to fail, viz: Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mr. M. F. Compton of Market, Texas, says of it, "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in severe cases of croup with my children, and can truthfully say it always gives prompt relief." For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

A Continual Strain.

Many men and women are constantly subjected to what they commonly term "a continual strain" because of some financial or family trouble. It wears and distresses them both mentally and physically, affecting their nerves badly and bringing on liver and kidney ailments with the attendant evils of constipation, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, low vitality and despondency. They cannot, as a rule, get rid of this "continual strain," but they can remedy its health-destroying effects by taking frequent doses of Green's August Flower. It tones up the liver, stimulates the kidneys, insures healthy bodily functions, gives vim and spirit to one's whole being, and eventually dispels the physical or mental distress caused by that "continual strain." Trial bottle of August Flower, 25c; regular size, 75c. For sale by J. J. Reardon.

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